

# SATURDAY REVIEW

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 180, Vol. 7.

April 9, 1859.

PRICE 6d.  
Stamped 7d.

## THE CRISIS.

THE saddest peculiarity of the present troublesome crisis consists in the universal dissatisfaction which has been excited by the conduct of political leaders. The loss and inconvenience inflicted on the community, as well as the graver evils by which it is menaced, might seem to derive their origin from an overruling destiny which superseded all the struggles of individual energy. While the House of Commons, sharing the convictions of all the intelligent classes, was substantially unanimous, the Ministry and the Opposition have, as if under an involuntary impulse, conspired to bring about a state of confusion equally repugnant to the wishes of both the parties to the conflict. At every stage of the recent proceedings, it was in the power either of one party or of the other to promote the interests of the country, and at the same time to secure its own eventual triumph, by the exercise of that ordinary amount of foresight which was shared by thousands of bystanders. The Government might have withdrawn in time from an untenable position; the more patriotic section of the Liberal party could have dictated the terms of an amended Bill; there was nothing to prevent Lord PALMERSTON from tendering in an acceptable form the advice which he thought proper to convert into an unaccountable insult; and finally, after the vote on the Resolution, Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI might probably have recovered their ground if they had been content to spare the country the torment of a general election. As they are probably by this time aware, Lord JOHN RUSSELL would have found serious difficulty in constructing the Cabinet which he had so long aspired to lead; and in the event of his failure, the Ministers might probably have remained in office, on condition of passing the moderate Reform Bill which Parliament has virtually expressed its readiness to accept. Unfortunately, the wisdom which is inseparable from courage and from public spirit has for the present departed from those who occupy the place of statesmen. Necessity, destiny, or chance—words which are but synonymous or correlative with human weakness—have exercised an irresistible influence, like that of a current over ships which drift without a sail to steady them. The boasted ability displayed in the seven days' debate would have been well exchanged for one hour of guidance by an authoritative statesman of the order of Sir ROBERT PEEL:—

*Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia—Nos te,  
Nos facinus, Fortuna, Deam, colloque locamus.*

One exception must be made to the general censure which justly falls on insincere and timid statesmen, wavering between the demands of patriotic duty and the dread of at once incurring unpopularity and allowing their opponents the opportunity of a party triumph. One principal in the contest kept his real object steadily in view, and a miserable object it was. Lord JOHN RUSSELL saw an occasion for uniting the Conservative party in a vote on a question which ensured its defeat; and although various contingencies might have baffled his calculations, he is entitled to all the petty credit which may attach to his actual success. If Mr. HORSMAN had commanded a personal following, if Mr. GLADSTONE had spoken earlier in the debate, or if Lord PALMERSTON had dispensed with the ironical form in which he gave utterance to his genuine wishes, the motion might probably have been defeated; but Lord JOHN RUSSELL knew his own mind, and the result has justified his uncomplimentary speculations on the balance of motives in the minds of his expected supporters. He may perhaps be excused for his farther belief that those who voted for the Resolution would have been compelled to abide by the obvious consequences of their own act, and to take office under the mover; but if it is allowable so to complete CHATHAM's aphorism, want of confidence is a tenacious plant, slow of

extirpation in an aged or in an experienced bosom. Partisans who may be tolerant of restless faction when it incommodes or destroys hostile Governments, cannot forget that the former Whig leader has never hesitated to compromise, to desert, or to betray his colleagues. On this point even Lord DERBY's copious biography of his opponent may be justly taxed with incompleteness. The sudden adhesion to the Corn-law League, the issue of the Durham letter, the first promise of a Reform Bill without concert with the Cabinet, were as distinct violations of party loyalty as the dismissal of Lord PALMERSTON, or the famous escape, on the first appearance of danger, from Lord ABERDEEN's Cabinet. The Whigs have not forgotten that their chief joined the Coalition without consulting his friends, while those who profited by his adhesion have since had sufficient opportunities of appreciating the value of the alliance.

If Lord DERBY had resigned on his defeat, the general repugnance of statesmen to Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Premiership would scarcely have been accepted by the country as a sufficient excuse for the apparent inconsistency of a refusal to follow in office the recent leader of the Opposition; but whenever the question recurs, the future members of a Liberal Cabinet are henceforth fully relieved from all similar obligations. In accordance with his former habits, Lord JOHN RUSSELL has once more issued a political programme, of which, as he will claim the exclusive credit, he must necessarily accept the undivided responsibility. A 6*l.* franchise in boroughs, accompanied by a transfer of twenty-six seats, forms the latest bid for the suffrages of the Liberal constituencies on the part of the would-be patentee of Reform. It is scarcely worth while to discuss a project constructed only for a collateral purpose, or to point out how large a portion of the measure might have been extorted from the present Government, if legislation had been thought worthy to come into competition with faction. It is sufficient to observe that the unauthorized announcement of an electioneering cry once more replaces the greedy candidate for the lead of the Liberal party in the position of an unconnected adventurer visibly occupied in the promotion of his own personal objects alone. It will be the fault of his late coadjutors if their caprice or weakness ever again places them under the power of a confederate whom it is impossible to trust.

The decay of party may perhaps in some degree account for the anomalous conduct of one who was brought up to believe in it as in a religion. In the days of Lord MELBOURNE, when the Ministry and the Opposition were almost equally matched in the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL enjoyed the merited confidence of followers who well knew that he would never prefer either private considerations or public interests to the corporate advantage of the party. In course of time it was difficult to give any definition of the Whigs, except that they were the adherents of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and the leader gradually felt conscious of becoming in his own person the sole legitimate depositary of the true succession. The temporary predominance of Lord PALMERSTON was resented as an unjustifiable usurpation, and the shepherd climbing once more over the wall of the fold probably thought that he was meritoriously relieving the flock from the intrusion of an unqualified hireling. As the sheep have, by choice or by accident, in one instance followed his guidance, it is not surprising that he confidently brandishes his crook and sounds his oaten pipe as of old. It will, however, be strange if after so long an interruption the former habits of obedience revive.

It is not necessary to deny that there may be a certain amount of sincerity mixed up with the faction and selfishness which have lately earned universal condemnation. By dint of brooding over the pleasure of passing a Ministerial Reform Bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL has probably learned to believe in

the possibility and expediency of Reform. The autobiographical turn of his mind leads him to regard the amendment of the representation as his proper function, and few persons are willing to think that the destined business of their lives is trivial, pernicious, or useless. Fiddlers and painters have a genuine respect for art, although it may be their immediate object to secure an engagement or a commission; nor are authors to be supposed indifferent to the diffusion of the knowledge contained in their works, because they insist on keeping the copyright to themselves. Having obtained an injunction against an attempted piracy of Reform, Lord JOHN RUSSELL is now prepared and willing to supply the genuine article on demand. The scheme which he put forth for the first time on Monday night may be regarded as a new and ingenious trade-mark which will render illicit competition still more difficult, whether it is set on foot by his accustomed rivals or by his former partners. It is neither desirable nor necessary to force assistance on a speculator who is so able and willing to concentrate his undivided attention on the duty of taking care of himself.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE SCRAMBLE.

NOW that the country has been placed by the politicians who profess, on either side of the House of Commons, to consult its interests and to conduct its affairs, in a situation of embarrassment the most perplexing and the most uncalled for, it may be well to reflect on the causes which have led to a result so little desired by public opinion, and so deliberately carried out by public men. In investigating those causes, we shall, in fact, discover the real vices which lie at the root of the present habits of political thought, and the modern principles of political action. We presume to speak with some confidence on this subject, because, from the moment when the question of Reform was first mooted by the present Government, we ventured to predict the precise consequences which have already resulted. We have no hesitation in saying that the position in which the country has been so culpably and unwarrantably placed is due to the selfish and interested conduct of the half-dozen leading politicians who have been, from the first, bent on making the public interests the sport of their selfish ambition.

Before what we may now call the late Reform Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, we expressed without reserve our condemnation of the conduct of the Conservative party in attempting to prolong their tenure of office by dealing with a subject which was strange to their traditions and foreign to their sympathies. We pointed out that the relations of such a Government to its natural supporters must necessarily hamper them in the treatment of a question which did not legitimately belong to their political province. That this prediction has been amply fulfilled is now apparent. However ingenious the scheme of the Government may be considered, it has been pronounced, by a consent almost universal, to be inadequate and impracticable. But it was not only the faults almost inevitable in a project produced under such auspices which condemned it by anticipation to certain miscarriage. It is an operation proverbially perilous for an army to change its front in the presence of an enemy. If the Bill of Lord DERBY's Government had been drawn by two angels from heaven, instead of by the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI and Mr. PHILIP ROSE, it would have been equally certain to be encountered by some "dodge" or other on the part of politicians who recognise no angels but those who minister on Sundays at Brooks's. Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir JAMES GRAHAM are not the sort of men to be "done" by angelic interferences. No doubt the right honourable baronet would have suggested to his noble friend that perhaps a resolution might be drawn which would operate as a special demurrer to the angels.

The Bill thus selfishly and illegitimately introduced by the Government was, with equal selfishness and even more irregularity, defeated by an Opposition intrigue. From the moment that the measure was brought forward we never ceased to urge the expediency and necessity of dealing with the original error so as to diminish, as far as possible, the evils which appeared to be imminent. All that was wanted to retrieve the situation, and to effect a settlement conformable to the clear wish of public opinion and the obvious interests of the country, was a little forbearance, a little magnanimity, and a little patriotism. Our knowledge of the characters of the men who lead the different sections of the Opposition unfortunately forbade us to hope even for that small *modicum* of those qualities, unhappily so rare, which the interests of the country

so imperatively demanded. By holding the Government to that acquiescence in Reform to which they had pledged themselves for their own interests, the leaders of Opposition, with the concurrence of the great majority of the House of Commons, might have settled this great and dangerous question in a permanent and satisfactory manner. But that was a course which, however advantageous to the public, would have postponed for a few weeks the party triumph of politicians burning to retrieve their Parliamentary defeats and to wreak their personal resentments. To men actuated by these considerations and impelled by such passions, the arguments of policy and the appeals of patriotism are alike unavailing. It remains only for such men in after years, in the midst of mischiefs which they did not choose to foresee, but which it would have been easy enough to forecast, to bewail, like Lord GREY and Mr. HORSMAN, with a vain regret, the consequences of blind and obstinate faction.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL deprecates in his address the imputation of motives. But when he says that the motives of men are not amenable to our scrutiny, we must remind him that he is contravening the fundamental principle of our law, that men must be taken to intend the natural consequences of their own acts. The part played by Sir JAMES GRAHAM is equally intelligible, and might have been predicted with equal certainty. That he would be in favour of a large extension of suffrage in the boroughs, and that he would speak with toleration, if not with favour, of the Ballot, any man might have known who remembered that on the hustings at Carlisle he uttered these words:—"I never intended that the Reform Act was to be unalterable, like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, but I have said, and I do say, that let who will propose the vote by ballot, extension of the suffrage, and triennial parliaments, there are thirteen men in England who are not at liberty to support those propositions, and those are the thirteen men who composed Lord GREY's Cabinet." That Sir JAMES GRAHAM would insist on the necessity of a large disfranchisement and an extensive distribution of seats might have been confidently predicted by all persons acquainted with the peculiar constitution of his political conscience, as soon as they learnt that he had said:—"All the great manufacturing towns are represented not virtually but practically; and yet the Radical nostrums are pressed on us if nothing had been done, and I am taunted because I will not consent to be hurried along the downward path of revolution and republicanism." Who taunts Sir J. GRAHAM with inconsistency? Not we, at least—we should as soon think of taunting the winds with their instability, or the moon with her changes. But when we are asked to trust in the judgment of such men, to look to their characters with respect, and to their counsels with confidence, we say, without hesitation, that it is not such reeds shaken by the wind that the English people will care to go forth to see.

Our fundamental objection to the Resolution "dodge" by which, as Mr. DISRAELI accurately phrases it, the discussion of Reform has been "intercepted," was that it pledged the party who combined to defeat the Government Bill to no definite principles, and gave the country no assurance of any unity of opinion or solidity of action. The real distraction which exists in the heart of the Opposition forces betrayed itself sufficiently in the debate, but it has, since the announcement of the dissolution, revealed itself in an open rupture. The scheme sketched out in outline by Sir J. GRAHAM differed, indeed, but in an imperceptible degree, from the project conceived by Mr. BRIGHT. The plan of Lord J. RUSSELL is happily somewhat further removed from the principles of un-mixed democracy. And we have now the consoling assurance that Lord PALMERSTON has as little sympathy with the ideas of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as any of the rest of his confederates entertain for each other's schemes. It is very well to set up a joint-stock company to carry on the speculation of Opposition on the principle of limited liability. But we never yet heard of a concern, even in political trading, in which the functions of the directors were ascertained by no Articles of Association, or in which the public credit was not protected even by the semblance of a Deed of Settlement.

Of all the public men who have taken part in this creditable scramble, there is none whose conduct seems to us deserving of more heavy censure than Lord PALMERSTON. There are many men in the ranks of the late majority who regard with indifference, if not with favour, the progress of democratic principles. If we cannot agree in the ideas of these politicians, we can at least excuse their policy and com-



prehend their conduct. That Mr. BRIGHT should rejoice in the event which he has assisted to bring about, we can easily understand. But it is impossible to acquit Lord PALMERSTON of having deliberately produced a state of affairs which tends directly to the triumph of a cause which his political convictions (if convictions can be attributed to him) condemn, and which contradicts the whole tenor of his public career. We believe that we gave last week the true explanation of the unjustifiable speech which he addressed to the House of Commons in the late debate. That his natural sagacity taught him that the true solution of the existing difficulty was the settlement of the question of Reform in the hands of the present Administration, we do not doubt. But with that levity of character which incapacitates him for the duties of statesmanship, he permitted considerations of personal vengeance and retaliation to over-ride the peremptory dictates of prudence and patriotism. We believe that he perfectly well knew, and was thoroughly convinced, that it was expedient that the Government should neither resign nor dissolve. Yet he could not so far master the instigation of personal spite as to restrain himself from employing language which we believe to be the principal and immediate cause of the present dissolution. The rash and ignorant defiance which he cast out to Ministers, daring them to dissolve Parliament, and insulting them into the rashness of despair, is, we have no doubt, the fatal spring of a course of action which every sensible and moderate man now recognises to be in the last degree mischievous. The lame and blundering apology which he has attempted for his unjustifiable words and still more indefensible tone, only exhibits a recognition, which comes too late, of an error which cannot be repaired. It is useless for Lord PALMERSTON to pretend that he did not deliberately threaten that, by his own power, he would refuse to the Government and to the Crown the right to dissolve the Parliament. His words were express:—"The concurrence of this House is necessary to its own dissolution. I do not believe the Government would dissolve if they could, and I believe they could not if they would. I cannot come to the conclusion that this House would not, if the Government announced it to be their intention to dissolve, be wiser than the Government, and feel a stronger sense of the duty which both the Ministry and the Parliament owe to the country and the Parliament. I am of opinion that the House of Commons would not lend its aid to such a course." How empty was this foolish swagger, and how vain was this silly menace, the humbled manner in which Lord PALMERSTON has been since compelled to eat his words, sufficiently demonstrate. But we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that it is to this piece of insolent and unconstitutional rodomontade that is mainly to be ascribed the desperate stroke on which the Government have resolved.

#### THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE prospects of the election, the rumours which precede it, and the addresses of candidates on either side, all complete the demonstration that an artificial crisis has been wantonly created by the folly and selfishness of contending factions. The Ministerial agents who promised their employers a gain of sixty or seventy seats are now contented to cackle over half the number, although their period of incubation has still three or four weeks to run. It is by no means certain that Mr. DISRAELI will reduce even by a single vote the array of opponents which he designates with mysterious tautology as a "numerical majority;" and even if he succeeds in altering to a small extent the ratio of numbers, he will find his opponents more ready to display their preponderance, or, in other words, to prove that they constitute the majority. The new House of Commons will be fresh from its pledges, sharply divided into sections or parties, and eager to prove to itself and to the constituent body that the mountain just beginning to repose from its travail has at least been delivered of a presentable mouse. The unmeaning vagueness of the issue which has been tendered to the country will of itself produce an impatient desire of self-assertion and of definite position. In its search after a distinct object of exertion, Parliament will not fail to light on the obvious task of overthrowing the Government, and about the middle of July public business will have reached the stage at which it was unnecessarily broken off at the beginning of April. If the result of the election incidentally confirms Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the leadership of the Opposition, the Ministerial party will have little reason to rejoice in the termination of the Liberal schism.

The election addresses which have been issued happily express the confusion which envelopes the Ministerial appeal from the House of Commons to the country. If an impartial non-candidate had any desire to make a profession of faith, he would probably adopt Mr. DISRAELI's formula, corrected by Lord JOHN RUSSELL's equally undeniable statement, and illustrated by Lord PALMERSTON's appropriate commentary. It is as true that the Government was defeated by a "disingenuous manoeuvre" as that "the suspension of the public and private business of Parliament, and the loss of many useful measures, are evils of no common magnitude." The comparative literary merits of the rival addresses correspond to the dates at which they were respectively published. Mr. DISRAELI dashed off his indignant protest in time for the evening papers which announced the dissolution; and afterwards, proceeding to the House, he delivered the mild and conciliatory speech which offered so remarkable a contrast to Lord DERBY's electioneering philippic. Three days later, Lord JOHN RUSSELL produced a laboured composition, which is at the same time argumentative, epigrammatic, and pregnant with immortal truths not unlike those which flow from the pen of the living Philosopher of Malmesbury. Finally, Lord PALMERSTON demonstrated, in a calm and elaborate narrative, the unjustifiable folly of a dissolution which he had himself provoked and precipitated. Among the numerous defects of the Government Reform Bill, it seems, according to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that "one provision was conspicuous by its presence and one by its absence"—*prefulgens quia non videbatur*. In short, freehold votes were transferred to boroughs, and the 10*l.* franchise was maintained, with a tendency, as its original author pathetically observes, to leave "a hard line of separation between the middle orders and those who earn their livelihood by manual labour," and consequently "to foster discontent and make a war of classes." "Three different courses," accordingly, "had their advocates in the House of Commons;" but, after enumerating the choice of measures, Lord JOHN RUSSELL repudiates them all, and justly boasts that the fourth course actually adopted is due to his own ingenuity. As to the Ministry, their chief assailant declines to throw any stones from the windows of his own house of glass. "The tendency of measures we can discern, the motives which inspired them we cannot. To accuse men in power of clinging to office, and men out of power of seeking place, is the common language of all times. It is difficult to be sagacious and clear-sighted; it is easy to be suspicious and uncharitable."

There are some fallacies which, assuming the aphoristic form ordinarily appropriated to truisms, command ready assent, until it is found that they admit of being inverted or turned inside out. Lord JOHN RUSSELL thinks fit, in the course of his address, to court the supporters of the Ballot by an overture which, as it requires no sagacity to see through it, might well make charity itself suspicious. "I am in favour of publicity," says the candid champion of constitutional reform, "as in the end most conducive to freedom of thought and action. But I honour the aim and object of those who support the Ballot, and I wish, like them, to check intimidation and corruption." The "motives which inspire" such declarations we can understand; but their "tendency" we cannot, until we learn whether it is for Lord JOHN RUSSELL's interest to maintain his former principles, or to purchase support from a new body of adherents by declaring that "the time is now arrived" for a new change of opinion.

Much inconvenience arose from the casual and transitory nature of the question which the present House of Commons was elected to decide. The Chinese war, which had furnished the occasion for a dissolution, was never again brought under the notice of Parliament, and pledges of personal adhesion were naturally broken as soon as the idol of the hustings lost his sudden popularity. The approaching election will turn neither on persons nor on things, for every leading politician is justly discredited, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL is justified in saying that two-thirds of the outgoing House of Commons were prepared to agree on the only important measure under discussion. It is idle to write election placards about borough freeholders who are no longer even nominally threatened with disfranchisement—there is no use in calculating the odds when the owner has publicly cancelled his entry. Lord DERBY may hereafter declare to win on any horse in his stable, except the unlucky favourite of 1859. For the present year he falls back on the Conservative policy of leaving things as they are, and

the first trial of strength in the new Parliament will turn on the question whether a Reform Bill shall be introduced before the end of the session. Sir JAMES GRAHAM may claim the credit of novelty for his suggestion that the question lies between "a liberal policy or tame submission to Lord DERBY." On the whole, however, the country will scarcely sympathize in the ingenuous alarm which is excited by the prospect of a Ministerial despotism.

There is only one party in the State which can anticipate any solid advantage from the election. Mr. BRIGHT was in earnest when he expressed his satisfaction with an appeal from the comparative prudence and calmness of Parliament to the hustings and the market-place; and if he could have dictated Lord DERBY's speech, he would probably have anticipated the abandonment of Reform, as well as the wildly indiscreet form of invective which was directed against himself. There is no reason to suppose that the advocates of revolutionary measures will gain many additional seats, but they may coerce timid and unprincipled candidates into dangerous pledges, through the pressure of a noisy and active section in every popular constituency. While the moderate members on either side of the House were exchanging admissions and hints of compromise, Mr. BRIGHT felt that his object might at any moment pass out of his reach, but his reliance on the selfish obstinacy of party leaders has been amply justified by the result.

The only encouraging symptom in the general anarchy is to be found in the substantial unanimity and honest aspirations of the disinterested and reflecting portion of the community. In the absence of organization, moderate politicians can give but imperfect effect to the general wishes of the educated class; but their moral influence may in some instances be brought to bear on constituents, and a large number of the candidates on both sides really share their convictions. Numerous courtiers of the multitude, old political hacks, demagogues, and dandies, have been vying with each other in loud asseverations that they had confidence in their countrymen, and that they were not afraid of the working classes. It would not be amiss that some candidates should venture to have confidence in themselves, and show that they are not afraid of talking common sense to the existing constituent body. Whatever may be said in public, it is absurd to suppose that manufacturers and tradesmen wish to abdicate their power in favour of the class with which they are most constantly brought into collision. It might also be worth while to give utterance to the general conviction that the rapid succession of resignations and dissolutions, resulting from the jealous ambition of the Liberal leaders, is ruinous to the best interests of the country. Under present circumstances it is scarcely possible, nor is it altogether desirable, that there should be a working Conservative majority; yet on the eve of the election Lord JOHN RUSSELL hurries forward with the programme of Reform which Lord PALMERSTON instantly disavows. Every member who may be returned as a supporter of constitutional Liberalism ought to enter on his duties with a firm resolution to ostracize, to the best of his ability, every Parliamentary leader who thwarts the efforts of his party to replace the Cabinets which he is willing to assist them in overturning. The choice of future Ministers must, in the course of nature, be thrown comparatively open before many years have elapsed. In the meantime, it is the duty of the Liberal majority to agree on the choice of a leader, and to insist on the steady submission of jealous and restless rivals.

#### LORD MALMESBURY.

AT a time when prudence as well as patriotism is in a state of suspended animation, few graver indiscretions have been committed than the announcement that Lord MALMESBURY's continuance in office is indispensable to the cause of peace. The only excuse for Lord DERBY's assertion is to be found in its utter and obvious inaccuracy. The ablest statesman who ever presided over the Foreign Office would have compromised his popularity if he had affected to exercise an independent and personal influence in the councils of Europe. A Minister of Lord MALMESBURY's calibre is less exposed to public jealousy, and yet it must be remembered that a *persona grata* at foreign Courts may be acceptable only because he is justly regarded as a cipher. The American practice of selecting for important negotiations the most disagreeable diplomatist who can be found, although it has often proved successful, may perhaps hardly be worthy of European imitation. On the other hand, it is seldom desirable to employ

an agent who is perhaps liked because he is neither feared nor respected; or, if such a functionary happens to be tolerated in office, his friends are ill-advised when they unnecessarily boast of his peculiar qualifications. The *Charles et Georges* correspondence threw a double light on Lord MALMESBURY's capacity, both by the singular ineptitude which it displayed in the actual transaction, and by the proof which it afforded that his share in the *Cagliari* despatches must have been confined to the simple process of attaching his signature. The country, entertaining a certain amount of confidence in Lord DERBY's spirit and ability, has been content to acquiesce in the demonstrated absence of those faculties which his Foreign Secretary had never been supposed to possess. Even the prospect of Lord MALMESBURY's participation in the Congress has been contemplated with equanimity; on the understanding that Lord COWLEY will really discharge the duties of Chief Plenipotentiary—but it is too much for ÆNEAS to rest his claim for confidence on the special aptitudes of GYAS or CLOANTHUS.

Any Government which could be formed would, in the present crisis, pursue the same objects which Lord DERBY and Lord MALMESBURY are probably desirous to secure; but it is of the utmost importance both to the maintenance of peace and to the effective use of English influence, that all the national convictions should be fully and impartially represented. On the iniquity of a French war of conquest all serious politicians are agreed, but the dangers of wanton aggression ought not to produce acquiescence in the unjust and one-sided pretensions of Austria. The rights and sufferings of Italy have attracted too much honest sympathy in England to be forgotten even in the just irritation which has been caused by the menacing armaments of France; and if Lord MALMESBURY negotiates only in the interest of the Great Powers, or of crowned heads, the public opinion which can alone give weight to his intervention will soon leave him powerless. Professional statesmen at home and abroad ought to have derived a lasting lesson from the abortive diplomatic efforts which preceded the Russian war. Sincerely anxious to avert a rupture, the Ministers deceived themselves and their opponents till they were overpowered by the national feeling, which they might perhaps have regulated if they had not forgotten to consult it. A Premier or Foreign Secretary who shares, or is even commonly supposed to share, the convictions of his countrymen, can negotiate with an authority and with a certainty of unanimous support which no despot in Europe can command. A mere official representative of the Government, who has no sympathy with the feelings of the people, is powerless in diplomacy, because his colleagues soon discover that there is no security for the adoption of the policy which he recommends. If Count BUOL were to succeed in talking Lord MALMESBURY over so as to convert him into an Austrian partisan, he would find that, for all practical purposes, he might as well have made a purchase of Punch.

By acquiescing in the project of a Congress, Austria has brought the whole Italian question into the region of discussion and negotiation; nor can the insolence of France be any longer pleaded as a reason for obstinate refusal of concession. The weak point of Count CAVOUR's case consisted in the obvious connexion between the urgency of his recent remonstrances and the formidable preparations of his ally. The oppression of Lombardy, the treaties with the Duchies, the occupation of Romagna, furnished no *casus belli* in 1859 which might not have been discovered in any previous year. As, however, the Great Powers, with the assent of Austria, have waived the preliminary objection, the whole question must now be submitted to investigation, and the English Plenipotentiary ought more especially to take care that full justice is done to the reasonable claims of Italy. In one of the ablest of his many powerful State Papers, published in the *Morning Post* yesterday, Count CAVOUR has set forth, with remarkable force of exposition and of argument, both the grievances which result, as he admits, from the operation of treaties, and the encroachments on the part of Austria which are regarded as violations of international law. As to Lombardy and Venetia, he allows that diplomacy is powerless, unless Austria can be persuaded to modify the treaties of 1815. The protectorate exercised over all the other Italian States, with the exception of Piedmont, involves more complicated questions both of law and of justice. As between Sovereigns and their subjects, the established code unfortunately permits unlimited defence of legitimate oppression, while it sternly prohibits the vindication of trampled human rights. Austria restored the King



of NAPLES in 1821 by virtue of the same doctrines which sanctioned the march of the Russian armies into Hungary in 1849. This entire branch of international law is founded on the fiction which absorbs the State in the personality of its ruler; and it is at least reasonable that the license of interfering should be strictly construed, so that guarantees of tyranny may not be converted into opportunities for menacing foreign Governments. Count CAVOUR is fully justified in complaining that the frequent presence of Austrian troops in Parma and in Modena encircles Piedmont with a hostile frontier from the Alps to the sea. It may be difficult to determine whether the erection of detached forts in the neighbourhood of Placentia is an abuse of the acknowledged right of maintaining an Austrian garrison in the citadel; but Piedmont is at least entitled to find in the adjacent Duchies and in Tuscany safe and peaceable neighbours, instead of seeing their territories used as an extension of the Austrian positions in Lombardy. The French garrison at Rome is separated by Tuscany and by the Apennines from Piedmont; and, as Count CAVOUR significantly observes, the forces stationed in Provence and in Dauphiné would, in case of need, be more available than a contingent which could only be brought into the field by embarking at Civita Vecchia. The demands with which the Sardinian memorandum concludes have been often published before. Separate administration for Lombardy, practical improvements in the States of the Church, constitutional government in Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, and strict confinement of the Austrian armies within their own frontier—nearly all these measures have been repeatedly approved by the English Government; and Lord MALMESBURY will best express the opinion of the country by insisting on those parts of the Sardinian programme which may be regarded as feasible. There is no danger that any English Minister should countenance the unprincipled pretensions of France, but it is not unlikely that the partisans of war may still calculate on those Liberal sympathies for the Italian cause which the Government may have failed to take into account.

Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI both asserted, with a curious indifference to accuracy, that the QUEEN was at this moment engaged in a mediation between two Great Powers, who have neither invited nor accepted any such act of friendship. The only pretext for the statement is to be found in the comparatively neutral position which England shares with Prussia, at a time when Russia is suspected of complicity with France. If the good offices of a disinterested Power are to produce any effect, there must be a display of active and impartial good-will, and not a mere passive protest against violent measures. There is unfortunately too much reason to suppose that all remonstrances will be useless against the deliberate ambition of the French EMPEROR, and in the event of a war it is in the highest degree important that the right of defending European independence should not be compromised by any indifference to the rights of Italy. It is well, perhaps, that Germany should be unanimous in a determination to resist her ancient enemy. The English Government, representing a nation which has constantly encouraged Italian aspirations for freedom, must not confuse the vindication of treaties and the maintenance of peace with the continuance of an unjust and oppressive system.

#### LORD STANLEY'S EXPLANATIONS.

IT is never pleasant to contemplate the collapse of a rising reputation, and these times have been so unfruitful in political genius that we can ill afford to lose such promise as they have given. With the exception of veterans who belong rather to the past than the present, the number of public men who have attained even to respectable mediocrity may be counted on the fingers. Where are the statesmen of a younger generation who are destined to take the lead in the future Government of England? Lord STANLEY is one of the very few who have given occasion for any confident predictions. No one could have entered public life with greater advantages than he enjoyed. The Liberal son of a Tory Premier, he added special political opportunities to the hereditary prestige of his name. His advantages were not merely adventitious. He had talent enough to enable him to dispense with genius, and industry enough almost to supply the lack of talent, had that been wanting. He had courted, not without success, a broader popularity than that which rewards the mere party politician. He entered upon office

in a department to which he was supposed to have given especial study, and gained well-merited laurels for the skill with which he conducted through Parliament a measure by which, for good or for ill, the Government of our greatest dependency has been placed on a new footing. He has had the privilege of administering the scheme which he helped to concoct. In many respects he was perhaps the fittest man who could have been selected for the post. His hard doctrinaire theories were not out of place in a Minister who had to resist the "blood and Bible" frenzy which threatened to destroy our Pagan Empire and to subvert the principles of religious toleration. A happier position, or a more encouraging prospect, could not have been offered to the ambition of a rising statesman. But one unlucky circumstance threatens now to make the acceptance of the Indian Ministry the most fatal step that Lord STANLEY could have taken. Now that the mutiny is suppressed, and the counter-cry of fanatical vengeance thoroughly silenced, it has become apparent that the one quality which is essential in the Minister who is to preside over the Government of India is financial genius. Sir ROBERT PEEL once said that any statesman who hoped to be great in England must be a master in finance, and it is certainly true that, in a conjuncture like the present, an Indian Minister who is weak on this essential point will infallibly make shipwreck of whatever reputation he may have won in other fields. After the exhibition of last Tuesday in the House of Commons, it has become painfully obvious that the bent of Lord STANLEY's genius is not such as the present necessities of India imperatively require. He is not a solitary instance of a man great in the humanities and learned in political science, but helpless as a child when confronted with formidable financial difficulties. In other departments he may achieve renown, but, after the manner in which he has dealt with the embarrassments of India, he will do wisely to shun finance as a field in which he will reap nothing but disgrace.

Many persons had hoped much of Lord STANLEY's career, but we must warn him against the failure that awaits him if he should long continue in a post which none but a financier of more than common power is competent to fill. Possibly the verdict of the country may relieve him, in company with his colleagues, from the embarrassments of a false position, and no man will have greater reason to rejoice in such a result than the Minister who finds himself placed by untoward fate in an office which calls for the one qualification in which he is most conspicuously wanting. It may be said that this is a harsh judgment on a man who is confessedly encumbered with more than ordinary difficulties; but the justification of our opinion rests on Lord STANLEY's own words. We should be the last to underrate the arduous task which is imposed upon the Indian Government. We believe, indeed, that it is not yet half appreciated by any public man, and that in a few months, even those who have indulged the most gloomy apprehensions will be looked upon as over-sanguine prophets. But it is precisely the magnitude of the evil that leaves Lord STANLEY without excuse. Any man might be pardoned who failed adequately to meet an unexpected and formidable emergency, but there is no excuse for one who cannot even see the embarrassments with which he has to cope. Want of foresight for once might be condoned, if repaired by more statesman-like views when the error had been exposed. But Lord STANLEY is open to a graver charge. He failed utterly to recognise the actual condition of the Indian finances when he introduced the Loan Bill which is not yet passed. A second opportunity was given him of evincing a clearer insight into his true position, and he has used it only to display more palpably than before the blindness and feebleness of his financial policy, if the name of policy can be given to what is nothing more than a helpless waiting upon Providence.

The known position of affairs at the time of Lord STANLEY's first financial statement may be described in a few words. In the year ending in April, 1858, there was a deficit of 9,000,000*l.* In the year about to close there was an estimated deficit of 12,600,000*l.* at least. In the year about to commence, the deficit was expected to be reduced, partly by increased taxation, and partly by reduction of military expenditure; but Lord STANLEY knew, and showed that he knew, that the improvement from these sources could not exceed 3,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* A deficit of 9,000,000*l.* would therefore have to be provided for, of which 5,700,000*l.* would fall on the Home Treasury, and between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.* on the Indian Ex-

chequer. It was also known that the utmost amount which the GOVERNOR-GENERAL had managed to raise by loan during the last two years had been about 10,000,000*l.*, and that the credit of the Indian Government had so far declined that it was only able to reckon on 900,000*l.* for the last quarter of the current year. If it were assumed that the subscriptions would not suffer any further diminution, the result would have been that the Indian Government might have been able to raise enough money to cover its own share of the expected deficit. But there were two other demands on it, besides that occasioned by the deficiency of the revenue. The cash balances it was known would be some 3,000,000*l.* below the amount considered to be safe, and the railways were likely to draw between 4,000,000*l.* and 5,000,000*l.* against payments made by them into the Home Treasury. This raised the probable requirements in India to 11,000,000*l.* or more, besides the 5,700,000*l.* which would be needed in England. All this was quite patent when Lord STANLEY gave his first exposition of the financial affairs of India. We know how he dealt with the emergency. He provided for the Home deficiency, and never said a word about the 11,000,000*l.* which would have to be procured for India within the year. But we have now the apology for this monstrous blunder. It is neither more nor less than this. The Indian Government, he tells us, got through the two years of mutiny without any assistance beyond that of native capitalists, except a sum of 1,000,000*l.*, which was sent out in bullion in 1857. The rest we give in Lord STANLEY's own words:—"I don't think it was unreasonable to suppose that the same amount of assistance which had been received at a time of the utmost peril in 1857 would still be found forthcoming in 1859, when political confidence is restored, when the stability of our Government is assured, and when our military expenses are beginning to be decreased." This apology derives all its plausibility from the suppression of facts. It is true that the two last years were tided over without much pecuniary aid from England. But how was this done? In the first place, by the end of the financial year the cash balance will have been allowed to fall from 13,800,000*l.* to 9,300,000*l.*; and these four-and-a-half millions have not only eked out the resources of the last two years, but must in great part be replaced in the year about to commence. Another help to the Indian Government during the mutiny was that the Railway Companies were not drawing out nearly so large an amount as they are certain to do next year. The consequence was that, in spite of the warlike operations, loans at the rate of 5,000,000*l.* a year sufficed to keep the Exchequer just afloat. To do as much in the next year will require a loan of 9,000,000*l.* at least, and Lord STANLEY's explanation resolves itself into this:—"Because 5,000,000*l.* could be raised in a year while a five per cent. loan would float, it was not unreasonable to expect that 9,000,000*l.* might be obtained when a six per cent. loan had ceased to have any attractions for native capitalists." Perhaps we ought not to criticise too closely an apology for a blunder which did not admit of any reasonable explanation. But if a first error is to be condoned, it can only be on condition of its not being repeated, and unfortunately the second essay of Lord STANLEY is even worse than the first. Nothing is suggested, and nothing explained. The very first essentials of a financial statement—clearness and accuracy—are wanting. Lord CANNING, for example, is represented as asking for no more than 4,000,000*l.*, when, in fact, he said that he should require from England 5,440,000*l.*—"444 lacs in addition to the 100 already applied for." Then credit is taken for a recent unexpected increase in the railway payments, without the least regard to the fact that every pound paid in adds exactly the same amount to the liabilities of the Government, and that any accession of means obtained in this way by the Council must speedily cause a corresponding development of the wants of the Governor-General. We acquit Lord STANLEY of any disingenuousness in this or any other statement in his speech, and we have no doubt that he made the matter as clear to his hearers as it was to himself. But we see no indications of the keen eye and firm step without which no Minister can safely venture among the quicksands of Indian Finance.

One advantage has already come out of the very confusion and perplexity in which Indian affairs are involved. The subject is forcing itself upon the minds of all men, and such delusions as the notion of escaping liability for the Indian debt are fast vanishing. In the debate on the Loan Bill in

the Lords, on Thursday night, Lord ELLENBOROUGH proposed to extend the guarantee of England to that portion of the Indian debt which represents the interest of the proprietors of Indian stock. He would not go beyond this at present, but solely from the fear that Parliament would, on the strength of its guarantee, insist on meddling with the details of Indian expenditure. The dread of Parliamentary interference would have been better timed when the Indian Bill of last year was under discussion. That evil is now inevitable, and it will neither be increased nor diminished by the grant of an Imperial guarantee. But the opposition of the Duke of ARGYLL will, we think, prove even more serviceable than the half support which Lord ELLENBOROUGH offered. It is worth while to note the sort of argument by which the project of a guarantee is met. It would not, it is said, be politic to grant it, because, if we were ever driven out of India, it would be most unpleasant to be saddled with the debt. Happily the Duke of ARGYLL answered his own reasoning, by the avowal that it was morally and almost physically impossible that we should withdraw from India. We quite agree with this, and believe that it is neither possible for us to withdraw of our own accord, nor for the natives to expel us against our will. But let the Duke of ARGYLL consider another event, which is neither a moral nor a physical impossibility. Suppose that, while we still retain India, her resources, whether from revenues or from loans, should prove insufficient to meet the interest of the debt. In such a case he admits that we shall not retire from the country, which is tantamount to saying that we shall make good the deficiency ourselves. Would it not be more politic to pledge our credit, and thereby avert the catastrophe and escape the payment, than to refuse assistance now, with the certainty that we cannot, in the last resort, withhold it?

#### PHILIP SOBER EXCUSES PHILIP DRUNK.

WE entirely and frankly admit that Lord PALMERSTON has a right to complain. His grievance is that Lord DERBY and the country took him at his word when he said that it was not in the power of the Crown to dissolve Parliament. No doubt it is a grave mortification to a professional joker even to be suspected of seriousness or sincerity. Just as the late Mr. LISTON always quarrelled with the public for preferring his Paul Pry to his Hamlet, so it must be provoking to Lord PALMERSTON, when he was poking his choicest fun at the Government, that the country would take him up *au grand sérieux*. Retractions, from those of St. AUGUSTINE to Lord BACON, are always edifying, but a little perplexing to the retractors. Second thoughts are, if proverbially the best, undeniably the dullest; but of all retractions and of all second thoughts, the apologies and excuses which a man has to make to himself, his conscience, and his family after a drunken orgie, are the most humiliating degradation to which humanity can be reduced. Such is Lord PALMERSTON's Wednesday's speech. He has not only to eat his words, but to disavow himself. There is something, if offensive, yet in its way genial and lively, in the rake, flourishing and swaggering over night, singing fast songs, "chaffing" the police, and rollicking in the Haymarket; but oh, the next morning and repentance—the clammy tongue and blood-shot eyes, the station house, "the beak," and the police report. And, worst of all, if the offender is a "family man," is the getting over it with his wife—the dull apologies, the hiccuping excuses, the stumbling palliations, explaining this and denying that—and all the while the torn coat, and the damaged hat, and the penniless purse sternly contradicting all that the old sinner is playing off in soft sawder. The illustration is perhaps offensive, but nothing else comes up to the contrast between PALMERSTON drunk on Friday, 25th of March, at 2 o'clock in the morning, and PALMERSTON sober, very sober indeed, on Wednesday last at the 12 o'clock sitting. Let us contrast the venerable roysterer in his cups, and the limp and dishevelled penitent performing his hock and soda-water resipiscence.

This is his account of the frolic. He has been had up before the country, and has been accused of denying the constitutional right of the Ministry to advise the dissolution of Parliament, and of the Crown to accept that advice. But this, he says, is not what he said, or what he meant. All he meant was, that under certain circumstances, with the Mutiny and Appropriation Bills not passed, and the Supply not voted, Parliament must be a party to its own dissolution, because it could under these circumstances



address the Crown either not to dissolve Parliament or to dismiss its advisers. This is what Lord PALMERSTON says he said, only he did not say it. This is what he says he meant—which if he did mean, he meant nothing. For the distinction he draws as to two supposed cases is absolutely no distinction at all. He says, when the question between Ministers and a majority of Parliament is such a mere trifle as that of peace and war, then Parliament need not be made a party to its own dissolution—need not be called upon to commit suicide. "In ordinary cases," is his Lordship's language on the 25th of March, "when the question is 'one, for instance, of peace or war, with respect to which the Government and the majority of the House of Commons may disagree, it would be a perfectly constitutional course for them to appeal to the people, and the majority ought to afford them every facility in making that appeal.' Why? In a question 'for instance, of peace and war,' if it is ever the duty of Parliament to address the Crown against a dissolution or to dismiss the Ministry, surely the emergency might justify such a Parliamentary interference. What makes peace and war a more 'ordinary' case than the question of franchises?"

Besides, what Lord PALMERSTON did actually state ten days ago was, that in *this* case it was the bounden duty of Parliament to interpose all its powers to prevent a dissolution. On Wednesday last he says that what he had asserted had no reference to actual and present duties—he was only announcing an abstract constitutional theorem. All that he intended was simply to appeal to the existence of a large unconditioned principle—he did not intend to apply it. He was only, as it were, contributing notes to a new edition of De Lolme—not applying his constitutional maxim to any case in view, still less to the actual circumstances of April, 1859. "There happen to be conditions of public business in which a dissolution is very inconvenient; till the supplies are voted the House cannot, without inconvenience, dissolve unless Parliament accelerates its proceedings, and makes itself a party to the dissolution, because, if it pleased, the House could address the Crown," &c. &c. "All this would have been perfectly constitutional; but the House has not thought fit to adopt this course, and I certainly should not have advised it to do so." Oh! HENRY JOHN VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, who are they who have short memories? You, for one, never would have advised the House of Commons to do all those naughty things which the Long Parliament did. But what did you say? "The concurrence of this House is necessary to its own dissolution. It is indispensable to take a vote in Supply, to pass an Appropriation Act, the Ways and Means Act, and to make provision for the Exchequer Bills due in May. All these operations require the hearty concurrence of this House; are the Government, I should like to know, sure of obtaining that concurrence? In ordinary cases—such as that of peace and war... the majority ought to afford them every facility to appeal to the country. That, however, is not the present question. I cannot come to the conclusion that this House would not, if the Government announced it to be their intention to dissolve, be wiser than they, and feel a stronger sense of the duty which both the Ministry and Parliament owe to the country and to the Constitution. I am of opinion that the House of Commons would not lend its aid to the adoption of such a course. I feel confident that if they did, they would be pursuing a policy injurious to the State."

Yes; but all this was not advice to the Commons. All that Lord PALMERSTON said on 25th March was, that if the House of Commons "in the present question" lent any assistance to the dissolution, "they would be pursuing a policy injurious to the State." It is of course a different thing to advise a man not to do a thing, and to tell him that it would be a great crime; and we make Lord PALMERSTON a present of the distinction. But one thing is most certain—that on 25th March Lord PALMERSTON said a certain Parliamentary policy would be "a policy injurious to the State," and on the 5th April he also says, "he for one would never have advised any other policy." Either, then, Lord PALMERSTON very prudently backs out of his little bit of treason with the grace of a penitent alarmed at the ugly consequences of his drunken spree, or he is ready to advise the adoption of a policy injurious to the State—which is a moral condition not creditable to a septuagenarian politician. If it was the duty of Parliament to interpose between the dissolution and the supplies on this question, Lord PALMERSTON has failed in his constitutional duty to the Crown and country. If it was not, as he now

says, the duty of Parliament so to interfere, he was guilty of the most reckless levity in alluding to the possibility of a course which he now pronounces, by his acquiescence and hearty acceptance of its contrary, to be factious, unprincipled, and ill-advised.

But the measure of Lord PALMERSTON's humiliation is not complete. Mr. WHITESIDE—good at taunts, we admit, yet not without knowledge of, or sympathy with, Italian affairs—reminded Lord PALMERSTON that eleven years ago it was in his power to secure the independence of Lombardy, but that he declined to avail himself of the chance; and that he was glad enough, after the success of RADEZKY's campaign, to offer the very same basis of accommodation which he had himself rejected a few months before, but which in turn was rejected by Austria as being then too late. The inference was plain—that if Lombardy is not free at this moment it is Lord PALMERSTON's fault. Now observe Lord PALMERSTON's answer:—"This alleged offer of independence to Lombardy was perfectly illusory. I rejected it because it was illusory. All that Austria offered was to consolidate Lombardy into a separate dependency on Austria, under an Austrian Grand-Duke." This is Lord PALMERSTON's answer—off-hand, complete, and "important if true." But Mr. WHITESIDE returns to the charge, and produces Baron HAMMELAUER's *ipsissima verba*—the actual note of the negotiation between Lord PALMERSTON and himself. Its first words were (State Papers, Vol. 57, No. 377, date May 24, 1848)—"Lombardy would cease to belong to Austria, and would be free to remain independent, or to unite herself to any Italian State she might choose." The answer to this, on the 3rd of June, was a note from Lord PALMERSTON declining to make this proposition the basis of negotiation unless the independence of Venice were included. This is Mr. WHITESIDE's statement of March 28th. What is Lord PALMERSTON's answer given on the same night? "I have not had the opportunity of referring to documents, but, speaking from memory, I say what I said before," &c. &c. To which, of course, Mr. WHITESIDE replied that this was no answer at all; and that his statement, that it was by Lord PALMERSTON's own personal rejection of the terms proposed by the Austrian Commissioner in writing on 24th of May, and therefore by his fault, that Lombardy was not now an independent State, remained uncontradicted. And Mr. WHITESIDE's account was met by very natural cheers. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, after these two mean and miserable attempts at "personal explanation" on Lord PALMERSTON's part, has additional reasons for his very emphatic and manly observation, "that the honour of public men in this country is not so high as it used to be."

#### WHO IS TO BLAME?

AMONG the many inconveniences which Lord DERBY's reckless dissolution will occasion, not the least serious is the interruption of the Navy reforms which the House of Commons had shown its determination to effect. No one can complain now that the promised Committee is postponed, to take its chance from the temper of a new House, which will be absorbed with very different considerations. Party conflicts and constitutional discussions are likely to leave the Admiralty to pursue its ways with little disturbance, unless the actual outbreak of the long-threatened war should once more recall the attention of statesmen to the defences of the country. Not only the Committee, but the materials with which it was to deal, are for the present lost. The reports which were to explain everything are produced in a mutilated form, which renders them almost useless—the really essential document, which was announced as ready to be laid on the table two or three weeks ago, being now withheld to await the result of further inquiries. Lord CLARENCE PAGET, we are glad to see, has availed himself of the renewed discussion of the Navy Estimates to do one more piece of good service before the dissolution of Parliament. In his first attack on the Admiralty system he demonstrated the absolute necessity of enlarging the scope of the Navy Estimates so as to show the operations contemplated in each successive year. In the debate on Wednesday, he brought to light the forgotten fact that in the days when the English navy was worthy of the country, the Admiralty was in the habit of furnishing the detailed information which Sir JOHN PAKINGTON represented as certain to impair the efficiency of a piece of machinery so intricate as that on which the maintenance of our naval power depends. No precedent was wanted to prove that an official Board will work better

under the jealous supervision of the House of Commons than when left entirely to its own devices. But in Parliament a precedent will often prevail where the most irresistible argument fails of effect, and it is no small gain to the cause of navy reform to know that what is now sought is no unheard-of innovation, but simply a return to the practice which prevailed in the palmiest days of our naval supremacy. Up to the year 1819, it appears that the Estimates gave the name and station of every ship on which any expenditure was to be incurred. If the vessel was in course of construction, the date when she was commenced, and the time when her launch was to be expected, were duly set down, and in every case the precise amount of progress to be made was stated as the basis of the necessary vote. The same minute information was furnished as to the repairs, fittings, rigging, and stores which each particular ship might require, and the exact cost of every vessel in the fleet was apparent on the face of the annual Estimates. The way in which this excellent practice was put an end to affords a curious illustration of the apathy of Parliament on such matters at the beginning of the long peace. Admiral TUCKER's father was the innocent cause of all the mischief. By a careful comparison of the Estimates of successive years, he had made himself as well acquainted with the progress in the dockyards as if he had been a member of the Board of Admiralty, and was in consequence suspected of having access to sources of information which ought to have been sacred to official eyes. Lord MELVILLE, who was then in office, had Mr. TUCKER before the Board for cross-examination, and the result was, that he satisfied the Board that their estimates gave so faithful an account of what they were doing, that there was no difficulty in extracting from them every particular which might be desired as to the state and progress of the British navy. It was a time when no anxiety could be felt about the fleet. We had concluded a triumphant war, and our navy was fully equal to the combined fleets of all the world beside. There was little fear of any excessive vigilance on the part of Parliament, and Lord MELVILLE seized the opportunity to defeat all future critics who might be as curious as Mr. TUCKER by putting the Estimates into the unintelligible form which they have ever since retained.

The abuse thus covertly introduced has borne its natural fruits. After forty years of secret management, the Admiralty has contrived to reduce our navy to a condition in which a single European Power might prove a very formidable opponent. This old story which Lord CLARENCE PAGET so opportunely unearthed, and the half promise which he elicited from Sir JOHN PAKINGTON to return to the better ways of our fathers, were the only good points about the debate. Provided that greater efficiency can be secured for the future, no one cares now to inquire how much of the blame for past neglect will stick to this or that First Lord of the Admiralty. Sir CHARLES WOOD would have shown more discretion if he had abstained from waking up the personal question. It ought to have satisfied him that the present First Lord had, with due Parliamentary courtesy, acquitted all his predecessors, and that the House was quite willing to assume that the navy had got into a very bad state indeed, solely in consequence of the distinguished zeal and able administration of its rulers. But Sir CHARLES WOOD pertinaciously insisted on being brought to the bar, and argued, with a force of logic which it is difficult to resist, that the navy could not be in a condition inadequate to the defence of the country, unless it had been very grievously neglected by himself or his predecessors in office. It is not always desirable to draw logical inferences, and the country was quite disposed to be blind to the inconsistency between the deplorable facts which Sir JOHN PAKINGTON only did his duty in revealing, and the complimentary terms in which he nevertheless alluded to former Ministers. The inconsistency is at any rate dispelled now, and we suppose that Sir CHARLES WOOD is satisfied with having elicited from his adversary the unmistakable declaration—"I say the right honourable gentleman neglected his duty." Whether he did so or not is a question which we do not feel called upon to discuss, nor can we feel much more interest in the counter-accusations which formed the staple of his speech. It is quite possible that Sir JOHN PAKINGTON once indulged a misplaced affection for block-ships, and it was undeniably a mistake on his part to reduce the Estimates of last year by 20,000*l.*, or 70,000*l.*, or whatever the amount may have been. But there are questions more vital than whether Sir A. B. or Sir C. D. is the more to blame for

having suffered the navy to sink to a level far below what the interests of the country require. No recriminations can get rid of the fact, that with a European war threatening to break out day after day, we have a navy which might or might not prove superior to that of France, but which would be driven from the seas by a hostile combination between two such Powers as France and Russia. It is in vain to talk of the magnificent fleet paraded a few years ago at Spithead. Even after allowing for a certain proportion of buckram ships which it contained, it would doubtless have been a magnificent fleet for any country but England. But we are audacious enough to hold that our navy ought to be not merely the first in the world, but so far superior to any other as to leave an adequate force for our own protection, after providing for the safety of our possessions and our commerce in every quarter of the globe. It is not yet nearly up to that mark, nor was it so at the time of the Spithead review to which Sir CHARLES WOOD refers with so much exultation. We believe that the country is bent upon restoring it as soon as may be to a creditable state, and that it will not be deterred from doing so by the dread of throwing Sir CHARLES WOOD's performances a little into the shade.

#### THE MORALITY OF DESTRUCTION.

THERE are few more curious problems than that which was raised by a letter which appeared in the *Times* a few days ago from Dr. Lardner, describing certain newly-invented chemical compounds, which it was said might be made available for warlike purposes on a scale altogether frightful to think of. It is possible, we are told, to charge shells with gases which, if they came in contact with the atmospheric air, would immediately evolve in all directions clouds of white arsenic and prussic acid, to the certain death of all who breathed them. It is possible, by similar means, to set fire to an army, a fleet, or a town, as you might light a lucifer match. It is possible to go half a mile to windward of an army, and by the help of a few bottles of poisonous gas convert the wind into an agent of destruction as deadly as that which destroyed the host of the Assyrians. All these things, it seems, we can do. Why, it may be asked, should we abstain? We are by no means prepared to answer the question. It is one which, to our apprehension, has never yet received a full and satisfactory answer; but it involves difficulties which are at least curious, and which may be instructive. Assuming that the object of war is to inflict the maximum of injury on the enemy, to destroy his resources, and to cripple his strength, can any principle be suggested which is to restrain us from any and every means to this end? Population is a great element of strength. So is wealth. So are all natural or artificial advantages. Are we, therefore, justified in doing our utmost to destroy all these things in an enemy's country? Would it be right to burn the towns, to slaughter men, women, and children, to destroy, if possible, the ports, to cut the dykes by which rivers are dammed up, and to lay the country under water—in a word, to exterminate human society and all its results from the face of the earth? Such consequences are of course monstrous and indefensible, nor can they even be stated without a certain horror; but it is not so easy to say why they are monstrous. They are surely legitimate applications of the principle which we have laid down, and if that principle is true, the conclusions would seem to follow inexorably. The only escape from them lies in the belief that the principle itself on which they depend is not tenable; and the universal sentiment of mankind—a sentiment which is deepened by the growth of all kindly and wise feelings—seems to favour this view of the case. Experience alone can show fully what are the objects of war, and what are the means by which they can be attained in the most effectual and least objectionable manner; but we may confidently assert that in modern times mutual extermination is not the object which belligerent nations propose to themselves. If, during the last war, Russia had suddenly ceased to exist, we should have felt that the occurrence was lamentable, and similar sentiments would probably have been excited in Russia if such a fate had overtaken France or England. It is no doubt an inexact, and on many grounds a very objectionable, way of speaking, to say that all European nations form one society which has its laws like any other body politic, for where there is no common superior there can be no law in the strict sense of the word. But the employment of such expressions, inexact and inappropriate as they are, may be tolerated as a mode of conveying the truth that the existence of a variety of independent nations is a benefit to each individual nation, and that in wars between them that benefit ought not to be lost sight of. The strength of this feeling is measured by the gradual elaboration of an indefinite but powerful sentiment as to the extent to which hostilities may be carried. The sentiment itself has existed to some extent from very early times, but it varies in a very remarkable manner according to the temper of different countries and different generations. The humanities of war are exactly like the conventional standard of politeness. As you may say "I cannot," but must not say "I will not," so you are quite at liberty to cut a man into shreds with a shell, to blow



him up and bury him alive in a mine, or to run a bayonet into any part of his body which may come in your way; but you must not poison the water which he drinks, nor force him to surrender by threatening to hang his wife and shoot his children, or even by burning his private property, unless it happens to be on board ship. The difference is merely conventional; it rests on no plain principle whatever; but the analogy of politeness conclusively proves that it is not on that account immaterial. Indeed, questions of degree (which are often most important) must always be solved, if at all, by the experimental and conventional process. Why is it right to hang a murderer, and not right to burn him alive? Why may you transport a man for life, and not cut off his arms and legs? Why may you express indignation at an insult, and not spit in the face of the man who insults you? Simply because the dislike of society at large to violent measures has risen so high on the social thermometer, and no higher. The question is one of compromise between opposite impulses, and not one of principle at all.

It ought, however, to be observed, that as there are such things as good and bad manners, so there are such things as sensible and foolish compromises; and we own that in respect to war, the one at present in force appears to us to be not a very wise one. If you may put liquid fire into a hollow rifle bullet and fire it into a tent, whereby the men inside will be either smothered or burnt, it does seem a little absurd to be squeamish about putting poisonous gas into a glass bottle for a similar purpose. The most sensible compromise that we can suggest is, that the distinction between combatants and non-combatants—which is in principle perfectly arbitrary and groundless, though practice has proved its great convenience—should be taken as the governing principle in all military matters. Let it be understood that actual physical force shall only be applied to combatants, but that on them it shall be exerted in its most decisive form.

Strong be the arm and sharp the blow,  
And short the pang to undergo.

Let contending armies fight with every weapon which science can supply—with poisonous as well as with explosive gases, with fire in its new shapes as well as in its old ones. In writing thus, we believe that we recommend what is substantially the most humane course; but we are by no means disposed to deride as mere prejudice the reluctance which many people would feel to adopt it. Systematic slaughter is so horrible a thing that if, in carrying it out, there are modes of procedure which are detested and avoided by the common sentiment of mankind, we could only look upon the effect of such a feeling as being, for the time, so much clear gain for the world. So long as it lasted, it would be at worst a generous and not unfortunate inconsistency—producing, in its encouragement of kindly feeling, far more good than the harm which it would produce by causing imperfections in the execution of a task which, however necessary, is the most frightful task in the world. It may be quite true that by refusing or neglecting to poison twenty men on some particular occasion, it might be made necessary to shoot fifty or sixty more than would otherwise have been shot at some subsequent time; but the consequence would not be an obvious one, and the agents in the one case would possibly feel themselves cowardly murderers, whilst, in the other, they would only feel that they had done their duty. There are things more precious than life and limb, and so long as in point of fact a general sentiment condemns particular methods of destroying people's lives, it ought to be carefully respected.

We fear it is a mere romantic dream that war will ever be subjected to a *reductio ad absurdum*, and that armies will be incapacitated from fighting, because certain and universal destruction would be the consequence of an engagement; but few speculations can be so curious as the inquiry which this dream suggests. What would become of human society if the lives of millions were at the mercy of any one who chose to take them? Suppose a man were to take his stand in the middle of Trafalgar-square, and announce to the passers by that, being absolutely desperate, he had provided himself with a large bottle of the gas which Dr. Lardner describes; and that, unless he received an adequate ransom in a certain time, he would break it on the pavement, and put to death every person within half a mile of him. Or, to vary the supposition, suppose that for some days explosions of such bottles had taken place in various parts of London, and had caused many deaths, and an advertisement were to appear demanding that so many thousand pounds should be deposited in such a place as the only condition on which the plague could be stayed, how would the demand be resisted? Or, if we suppose the invention applied not only to war but to politics, how could any government be carried on? All governments rest ultimately upon physical force, even the best and freest, and the great guarantee of all good government lies in the fact that common sense shows the necessity of upholding authority by the strong hand, if need requires it. Our own Government is the strongest in the world for certain purposes, simply because almost every man in the country would assist it in effecting those purposes, if his assistance were called for. All this would be at an end if individuals were suddenly to become physically stronger than the rest of the world. No more frightful state of society, if indeed it could be called by that name, can be imagined than one in which any one man might, by the aid of a little chemical skill and a small quantity of apparatus, change the whole condition of human affairs by producing effects

compared with which war, pestilence, and famine are slight evils. No very wonderful combination of circumstances would be necessary to bring history to a close by one enormous act of suicide and murder. There would be a sort of stupendous irony about such a climax which is not unpoetical. The day after the catastrophe, when the sun would rise on empty streets, drifting ships, and silent fields, with a broken bottle in the middle as the cause of the catastrophe, would perhaps be even more grotesque than tremendous if any one were left to witness it.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL ILLUSIONS.

IT is the privilege of a Constitutional Government to work by means of shams, and to those who live in the midst of them the shams are not very galling. But they are very disheartening to country cousins, or enthusiastic foreigners who come over brimfull of gushing admiration for the "inner shrine of freedom." It is still more painful for the lionizer, whose fate it is to shock the simple faith of these adoring pilgrims. It is difficult, without a blush, to point to some of our Chief Justices as specimens of the dignity of the ermine, or to exhibit a jury, returning a verdict under pressure of starvation, as an illustration of the Palladium of English liberty. But it is within the walls of St. Stephen's that a foreign sympathizer finds the real ordeal of his faith. Perhaps he has heard of the sacred right of the subject to petition, the refusal of which once led to a revolution, and he is anxious to see this right in operation. By dint of great muscular exertion, and a perfect disregard for the integrity of his coat-tails, he succeeds in fighting his way to the Strangers' Gallery. The Speaker is standing before his chair with a list of names in his hand. A junior Lord of the Admiralty is looking Ministerial on the Treasury Bench. Two or three scores of members are lounging about the green benches in all the variety of ungraceful attitudes which it is the privilege of the Anglo-Saxon race to have invented. Every one is talking husily to his neighbour; and, indeed, if the members of the Stock Exchange had adjourned to Westminster, and were selling and buying consols, the conversation could not be more animated. Suddenly the Speaker shouts "Mr. Smith," in a stentorian voice. A figure rises in a distant corner, murmurs a few words, inaudible in the Babel of voices, brandishes a roll of paper in the air, and marches up to a black travelling-bag hung against the table. The Speaker mutters amystic formula, the roll of paper is plunged into the depths of the bag, and all is over; and then he calls on another Mr. Smith. And yet that roll of paper represents many days of anxious labour, many nights of careful thought. The parson of a distant parish conceived the bright idea of it during the peroration of one of his most impassioned discourses. He disclosed it in confidence to the schoolmaster and the clerk, and invited the squire's pious son to dinner to discuss it. The schoolmaster drew it up in the purest and most idiomatic English, making three foul copies. They canvassed the parish and the neighbouring parishes for signatures, took the attorney's opinion as to whether maiden ladies might sign it, talked over it at the tithe dinner, talked over it at market, talked over it at vestry, and made twenty alterations in it to suit the scruples of twenty conscientious farmers—and all for this, that it should be brandished for a moment on high before the Speaker's eyes, and then sent to its eternal home in a black travelling-bag.

Or perhaps our admiring foreigner has heard much of English orators, and would gladly hear one speak. If he waits a few moments he will have a chance. First the questions must come, and the questions are an important part of the Constitution. They enable gentlemen to ventilate their English who do not feel sufficient confidence in its fluency to expose it to the rude test of a debate. To see his name, his own name, printed in capitals in the reports of the *Times*, gives a newly-elected squire a thrill of delight which is cheaply purchased by the trouble of asking a question. But the questions are over, and the orator rises. Who can describe the feelings with which he has listened for the first time to Lord John Russell—with what ardent anticipations he went to hear the statesman who has led the House of Commons longer than any man living—how bitterly he felt, as he went away, what a satire on our institutions the eminence of such a man pronounces? A long, dull, drawing prosiness, which would be thought tiresome in a vestry, arguments without a pretence of logic, platitudes without a spark of originality, are the strange spell with which he has fascinated the House of Commons. "Who drives fat oxen must himself be fat," is the only explanation of a career which the divinity that doth hedge about a Russell, or the cunning pliability of his convictions, would be of themselves insufficient to account for. So thoroughly do his stammering arguments and watery truisms adapt themselves to the mental calibre of his hearers, that it is as treasonable to doubt his talent as it has lately been to inquire into his honesty. That his public life has been a succession of dirty tricks does not perhaps disqualify him from being the leading statesman of a great people; for as much can be said of Mr. Disraeli, and very nearly as much of Lord Palmerston. It is true that neither of his rivals can show such a goodly list of triumphs as he can. The Tithe resolution of 1835, the Bed-chamber plot, the Free-trade letter, the Irish Arms Act, the Durham letter, the Aberdeen resignation, the Vienna negotiations, and the "crafty and catching device" the results of whose success we are now experiencing, make up a catalogue of

merit which no living man can equal. But that all this moral meanness should be submissively adored without the gilding of a particle of eloquence or talent, is a symptom of rottenness in public feeling which calls for reform far more loudly than the abuses of our electoral system.

But it is on the other side of St. Stephen's Hall that the feelings of an enthusiast for the Constitution would receive the heaviest blow. We all know the value of the House of Lords. We cherish it as something peculiarly our own. We contemptuously tell colonies and foreign countries that it is of no use their trying to imitate it. Like the mangusteen, it is a dainty which will not bear exportation. And on all great public questions we piously thank heaven, in the perorations of our speeches, that we have still got a House of Lords. Shall we introduce our country cousin into this *adytum* of the Constitution? We walk through many vaulted corridors, we pass unharmed many a pair of solemn policemen, until we reach a gorgeous gate of gilded brass-work. Another struggle with a swarm of officials, and we are in the sacred precinct. As soon as we have recovered from the glare of colouring and gilding which blazes on us from every crevice of the vast hall, we look into the body of the apartment, and see before us the assembly whose wise deliberations are the last hope of the Constitution. A row of bright red morocco benches line each side of the chamber, on which six or seven ill-favoured old fogies are vainly trying to go to sleep. The Chancellor sits upright and motionless on the Woollack, and two Law Lords are gossiping beside him with very animated gesticulations. Four or five white-robed Bishops are sitting in a corner staring straight forward with that look of vacant solemnity which men assume when they form part of a spectacle, and do not think it decorous to yawn. At the table in the middle, a young gentleman, with fair well-smoothed hair and an expression of pale vacuity, is vainly trying to impress upon the reporters the fact that he is making a speech; while they provokingly bite their pencils and wont write. He is a distinguished member of his party; but the only persons who are paying him any attention are two ladies in the Gallery, who are asking the doorkeeper if that is not Lord Derby. It all looks like a scene in the "Sleeping Beauty," just before the Court fell asleep for a hundred years. Suddenly the statue-like figures of the Bishops begin to relax from their stiff repose. They even show signs of impatience, and turn their heads with a dignified expression of remonstrance to the clock. The movement is described by a wary party leader, who tries to put a stop to the fair young gentleman's address to the reporters. If the Bishops go before the division is taken, the question in debate will infallibly be lost. But nothing can check the pale man's eloquence; and as the minute-hand reaches a well-known fatal number, the white-robed prelates rise with one accord, like a pack of ptarmigan on the wing, and disappear through the door. A few minutes later, the result of the deliberations of the Ark of the Constitution is conveyed by the telegraph to the Clubs in the well-known formula, "Lords adjourned, 7'5."

#### HOW COMMISSIONS ARE WORKED.

MOST of our readers have, in all probability, forgotten the existence of a Commission which was appointed as long ago as 1855, to consider the expediency of abolishing shillings and halfpence, and introducing what is called the decimal principle into the coinage of the country. The circumstances under which the Commission was issued were rather peculiar. A very enthusiastic body had long existed, and we believe still exists, under the designation of the Decimal Coinage Association. It was a powerful sect, and included among its members some very distinguished mathematicians, a sprinkling of politicians, among whom Lord Monteagle was the most prominent, and a very respectable following gathered from people of all sorts and degrees. Its propagandism was not less enthusiastic than that of the unhappy projectors of the *Fontic Nuz*, and if its tracts were to be believed, there was nothing in the world so well worth living for as florins, cents, and mills. It had once been so far successful as to obtain a rather favourable report from a Parliamentary Committee, and had even got a sort of medal struck in its honour in the shape of that unlucky coin which is so often made to do duty for a half-crown. It was not to be expected that a body so energetic would content itself with so trifling a success as this, and its influence proved sufficient to obtain from a reluctant Government the appointment of a Commission, with the Society's own champion, Lord Monteagle, as its chairman. Prejudiced opponents, who thought the whole scheme mere moonshine, rather objected to the selection of a judge on the ground that he had already committed himself as a partisan; but the plan was perhaps thought a good one, as likely to insure the diligent prosecution of an inquiry in which the chairman of the Commission had always shown so lively an interest. There was something to be said in favour of this view, and as abundant confidence was felt in the ability and impartiality of the two other Commissioners—Lord Overstone and Mr. Hubbard—there seemed a reasonable prospect of getting a speedy and safe report. In due time a huge Blue Book of evidence appeared. Shortly afterwards the public was reminded of the existence of the Commission by the appearance of a second Blue Book, containing answers from a number of professors and learned men to a rather puzzling set of questions which one of the Commissioners had framed to test

the soundness of the Decimalist theories. All this looked very much like business, and the final report of the Commission was daily expected, until at last the whole subject was well-nigh forgotten, and people ceased to wonder what this energetic Commission was about.

At length it entered into the head of an honourable and decimalist member of Parliament to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he knew anything of the missing Commission; and one consequence of the question has been that the Minutes from the 28th of May, 1857, to the 1st of March, 1859, have been printed in return to an order of the House of Commons. Not being very familiar with the habits and customs of Commissioners, we have been not a little puzzled with this curious document. As far as the year 1857 goes, there is nothing very remarkable about the proceedings. Half a dozen meetings, in the course of which half a dozen witnesses were examined, brought round the long vacation, and a very long one it seems to have been; for exactly nine months elapsed before the Commission set to work again. It was quite natural that, after so long a period of repose, work should be resumed with double activity, and accordingly six meetings were held in little more than a fortnight in the month of May, 1858, and a batch of no less than ten witnesses were examined. This was something like work; and what makes the industry of the Commission the more praiseworthy is that they really had a very good excuse for being idle at that particular period, because it chanced to be a time when it was impossible for one of their number to attend. We learn this from a letter communicating the fact, which duly appears in the Minutes of one of the earliest of these meetings. But here may be seen the advantage of having an enthusiastic Chairman, who was not to be tempted to shirk his work even by so good an excuse as Lord Overstone's absence supplied. This fortnight's hard labour completed the evidence, and nothing remained but to agree or disagree upon a report. The effort appears to have been too exhausting, and the Commission went to sleep again for another nine months. A whole year's work had been compressed into one fortnight; and it was absolutely necessary to rest until February, 1859. Then, at length, the three Commissioners met, for the first time during eighteen months, and resolved to reassemble on that day month, each armed with a separate report. But this was not the only business of the day, for we find entered upon the Minutes quite a small volume of letters which the Secretary had received during the temporary abeyance of the Commission. With one exception, all these communications came from Lord Overstone, and form a *crescendo* series of appeals to the Chairman to call the Commission together. The last of them proved effectual; and for the benefit of those who may hereafter be called upon to serve on a Commission under an enthusiastic Chairman, we must extract a few sentences to show the kind of pressure which is necessary to keep the machine moving. The date of this letter is January 25, 1859, and its tenor will appear from the following extract:—

"The last occasion on which I met my colleagues was the 30th of July, 1857, eighteen months since. Nor has the Commission held any sittings since that date, with the exception of six meetings in May, 1858, for the examination of witnesses; a period during which I was precluded from any attention to public business in consequence of the death of my father. On my return to town in the latter part of June, 1858, I lost no time in pressing my request for a meeting of the Commission, with a view of preparing a final report, to be submitted to the Crown before the prorogation of Parliament. My efforts, however, for this purpose, notwithstanding the strong terms in which I expressed myself in my letters to you of 6th May, 24th June, 5th, 17th, and 23rd of July, proved wholly ineffectual. No meeting of the Commission was summoned previous to the prorogation of Parliament; and through the whole period of the recess to the present moment we have remained in the same dormant state. I cannot feel satisfied that we are thus properly discharging the duties which we have undertaken."

Then follows a hint of an independent report to the Crown in the event of any further delay; and thereupon the meeting of the 1st of February was summoned.

One more meeting on the 1st of March, which concludes the series, may suggest a possible explanation of the mysterious workings of the Commission. On that occasion the Chairman was absent, and a series of resolutions condemnatory of a decimal coinage was submitted by Lord Overstone. It is rumoured that Lord Monteagle has retired from the Commission when it was about to decide upon the final Report, which had been so long and so strangely delayed. If this be true, it will, we hope, receive some explanation; for otherwise ill-natured people may be tempted to doubt whether it is quite right for an enthusiastic Chairman to encounter the opposition of his colleagues by studious delay, and to take refuge in flight from a Commission which declines to do his bidding.

#### PERSONALITIES.

WHY is it that eminent lawyers so often either fail entirely or attain only a limited success in the House of Commons? The reason, we believe, is, that except in the case of singularly versatile and powerful minds, the habits formed by a dozen or twenty years of sedulous practice at the Bar become indelible. An orator who has gained daily triumphs in arguing one class of questions before a jury or a Court, must believe, almost in spite of all his efforts to the contrary, that his familiar artifices will prove equally efficacious in handling an entirely different class of questions before a tribunal of quite another character. It is true that if a debate arises upon a voluminous correspondence in a



Blue-book, the lawyers in the House find before them what is substantially a brief for the Government or for the Opposition, and they can deal with it most effectually by the methods which they use every day in Court. There was, for example, that matter of the *Charles et Georges*. Most unfairly, as we must hold, towards the lawyers, the debate upon that question was never continued beyond a single evening. Sir Richard Bethell, if we remember right, moved the adjournment of the debate, which will, we suppose, be resumed on the same day which the House fixes for reading a second time the bills which it does not mean to pass. However that may be, many distinguished lawyers had to complain of the loss of an opportunity exactly suited to their tastes. By picking out a few lines of a despatch here, and a few lines there, a very plausible case might have been made out, and the minds of unlearned members might have become involved in doubt even upon the merits of the Foreign Office. Indeed, if it had not been for the "immortal truths" so opportunely supplied by Lord Malmesbury for the guidance of the House, the obscurity of the question might have been made far greater. But by steadily holding on to these, it would have been possible to preserve one's clear opinion on the case even if every lawyer on the side of Government had been allowed to do his worst to mystify it. As it was, the discussion lasted but a single night, and the debate only threw a partial obscuration over the real question. Of what talk there was, however, the lawyers had a large share; and one of them, Mr. Bovill, was so carried away by a congenial theme, that he actually let drop an expression which proved that he fancied himself for the moment before a special jury.

In order to unlearn the habits gained by daily practice at the Bar, it would probably be necessary in almost all cases to abjure it as entirely as has been done by Mr. Walpole. It is commonly said of that gentleman by solicitors, who certainly are upon such a point no mean authorities, that in taking to politics he made a great sacrifice, for he might now have had the leading business in the Rolls Court. Different people, we know, form widely different ideas of greatness. It has been said, for instance, that the late Mr. Justice Maule entirely threw himself away, since he might have become the first mathematician in Europe if he had not wasted his fine intellect upon the law. No doubt it is a grand thing to be retained in almost every case in a particular Court, and such a reputation brings to its possessors many solid advantages of the kind most generally appreciated. If, however, a man's ambition prompts him to seek to play a leading part in politics, he had better relinquish in good time his hopes of professional emolument, and should not too confidently reckon on realizing any sufficient substitute. Mr. Walpole holds at this moment a conspicuous but surely not a lucrative position. As a pecuniary speculation, it must pay a man very poorly to be for seven years a leader of Lord Derby's party, but Mr. Walpole has felt himself obliged to relinquish even these miserable advantages. He might have been, as we have said, a leader in the Rolls Court—he preferred to be one of the leaders of a party in the House of Commons. A man who had the choice offered him might perhaps fairly hesitate between the two; but it would be necessary to decide, or in attempting a double success there would be risk of entire failure.

If we come to inquire why it is that advocates who are all-powerful in their own arena should prove so little formidable in a popular assembly, we shall find that one cause of this failure is the narrow view generally taken by them of matters of the highest political importance. The ablest of their speeches—and some of them, in their way, are very able—are entirely unsatisfactory to a mind which seeks in the debate for some reliable materials upon which to form its own conclusion. In the Courts, as in Parliament, there is always an Opposition which is active and not usually very scrupulous. But there is a great difference between the functions of the two. In the Courts, if the Opposition chooses to admit, for all the purposes of the suit, that the moon is made of green cheese, a judgment which shall do substantial justice between the parties may be safely founded upon this assumption. But in the discussions which take place in Parliament, a party often left unrepresented by any of the rival orators—we mean the English nation—is deeply interested. If, for example, the House happened to be discussing some leading provision of a Reform Bill, it would get from its legal members no help beyond the information that on some former occasion their respective opponents had supported some proposal different from what they now supported. To convict a leader of the other side, out of *Hansard*, of inconsistency, and then to insult the supposed lapse from political virtue—this is the general plan of almost all the great oratorical efforts of the lawyers. Of course such speeches are vehemently cheered, but they contribute not one ray of light towards the elucidation of a grave controversy. It is true that the country is nearly concerned in the character of its leading statesmen. Still these statesmen must in a few years quit the stage of public life, while the interest of the questions they have handled is for all time. If Lord John Russell, for instance, were in heaven at this present moment, the question of Reform must still be dealt with at no distant day. To quote to us what leading politicians said five years ago is no doubt important; but we would very much rather hear from some competent adviser what ought to be done now.

But it must be owned, in excuse for the lawyers, that of late years they have been by no means monopolists of this application to politics of what is called in Courts of Law the doctrine of *estoppel* by solemn admission of record. The question of how

the Queen's Government is to be carried on has recently become very troublesome. The present holders of office appear to consider that their best hope lies in a vigorous employment of personalities. Both Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have been giving to their Solicitor-General a practical lesson "how to do it" when next he finds that a speech can be most effectively wound up by denouncing the mischievous ambition of Lord John Russell. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the liveliness of the debates, that that same ambition will still continue to govern the noble Lord's conduct. If, unhappily, he should turn patriot, there would be really no option for Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli but to turn statesmen. And then, O ye gods! how dull would be their speeches! At present, they think it quite enough, in discussing a measure of Reform, to show that Lord John Russell, in some one of his many bills, has proposed something similar to that which is now objected to. As these various bills embrace almost all possible solutions of existing questions, it follows that the Government cannot adopt any plan for which reasons perfectly satisfactory to those who are content with this species of proof cannot be given. Between Lord John Russell with his dreadful constitutionalism, and Mr. Disraeli with his endless personalities, it is almost impossible to form a judgment upon any one of the leading points of the late Reform Bill. The one takes you back at a step to the Norman Conquest. The other solves all controversies by some reference to the history or historical romance of the Coalition Cabinet. If this will not satisfy your mind in the way of argument, you must contrive to convince yourself. It becomes, indeed, more and more apparent that when Mr. Disraeli is not personal he is nothing. People are saying that his speech the other day was a tame affair compared with former efforts, and so it was. But why? Because, for various reasons, he felt obliged to restrain his satire, of which he had plenty, and endeavour to produce solid argument, of which he had none in him. We can see at one moment that he would like to make an onslaught in the old savage style upon Sir James Graham, but the events of the last twelvemonth scarcely allow that to be done with decency. At another moment one almost expects that he will, as the vulgar say, "have a go in at" Mr. Walpole, but even more powerful reasons forbid that that most respectable personage should be made a mark for envenomed shafts. It is best, therefore, to confine oneself to Lord John Russell, who, in this matter of Reform, has sufficiently exposed himself to sarcasm. It surely cannot be necessary to be very profound about this question of disfranchisement, as it is called, of freeholders. Let us have no pompous prating about the Constitution. Did not Lord John Russell himself propose to disfranchise fifty thousand freemen? If so, he cannot be heard to object to the present plan, and nobody else, as a lawyer might express it, is before the Court. This is really the essence of all that Mr. Disraeli could find to urge in defence of one of the chief features of his Reform Bill. It used to be a favourite point of his to call upon his opponents for a policy. Now, when the same demand is made upon himself, he has nothing to offer but personalities. A policy!

I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word.

#### MEN, NOT MEASURES.

THE melodrama of the Session is drawing quickly towards a termination. Mr. Bernal Osborne has well-nigh cracked his last joke, Sir Robert Peel cut his last caper, Sir Bulwer Lytton dropped his last tear. The curtain is about to fall on the motley group of jesters, actors, and supernumeraries that have been astonishing and amusing a grateful country. Hand in hand, advancing to the footlights and sweetly smiling, her Majesty's Ministers bow to the fascinated audience, pronounce the expected epilogue, and commend the play to the favour of an intelligent public. Satisfied or dissatisfied as the case may be, the spectators begin to think of stirring homewards. Soon the performers themselves will melt from off the stage, and leave its echoes to slumber till the next occasion. From now until the curtain again rises, there will be time enough for criticising the piece and canvassing the players of this Parliament of 1859. Before the lights die out, and the doors close, we may in fairness ask to be allowed to take one last look at the prominent members of the Cabinet, as they stand there making their obeisances to their countrymen. Even the "gallery" may call the greatest "guns" before the scenes. Who have a better right to scrutinize the actors than they on whose approbation the success of the piece depends?

Indeed Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli have set the fashion of discussing the character of public men. Each in his proper place has given us a complete *résumé* of Lord John Russell's life. Thanks to their aid, we have the noble Lord the member for London as plainly written down before us as if we had him epitomized for a family edition in three volumes. Short biographical sketches, with dates, dashed off about their political opponents, they considered would be excellent data for the country to go upon in the course of the coming election. They thought it advisable that Lord John, of all people in the world, should be represented to the eyes of England in his true colours. So the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with becoming gravity, has given us a catalogue of the spots which rest on his illustrious rival's reputation. He has convicted him before England of a keen desire for place, and a keen susceptibility to the loss of it. The First Lord of the Treasury, according to a habit that he has

lately adopted of borrowing the best speeches of his leader in the Commons, and repeating them, improved and corrected, in his own language, for the benefit of his more aristocratic audience, endorsed the charge. "Restless!" says Mr. Disraeli, in the Commons. "Sadly restless!" says Lord Derby, shaking his head, in the Lords. And all the Conservative county members lift up their hands and eyes to Heaven, and look like pitying angels more in sorrow than in anger on a statesman who has the bad taste to be restless. We are not going most assuredly to defend Lord John against an accusation which is only too true. The *Avvocato del Diavolo* has a word or two to observe respecting most of our English politicians before they can be finally canonized and entered upon the Parliamentary calendar as political saints. But we must confess it is a little amusing to hear such an imputation proceed from such mouths. If it had been the noble Lord, the Secretary for India, taunting Sir Charles Wood with being a prig, or if Mr. Hadfield had suddenly got up and exclaimed that Mr. Hudson was taking unfair liberties with her Majesty's aspirates, the case would have been entirely different. But for Mr. Disraeli, of all people, to object to inordinate affection for office, is a little too good. This, then, is the cry with which the Government proposes to go to the country. "Disraeli! Down with political restlessness!" All we can say is, that it is not a bad one—as a joke.

Years and years back, when the present Chancellor of the Exchequer was nothing but a hopeful aspirant, with "Genius rampant" for his crest, and no decoration as yet upon his virgin shield, "Men, and not Measures," was the heraldic legend of the enthusiastic knight. Genius is ever young; and when it is seated on the Treasury Bench with many a trace of battle on its dented buckler, "Men, and not Measures," is still its watchword. Taking the motto as a whole, perhaps it is the best which the present Conservatives have to offer us. If they are not stronger as regards men than they are as regards measures, they must indeed be badly off. "Lord John Manners for the Woods and Forests," would be a better signal to fly at the Ministerial mast-head than the most admirable of the Bills they have as yet bestowed upon Parliament. But—to take them on their own self-chosen ground—who are the men that thus challenge the confidence of their countrymen? "Three cheers," shouts Mr. Disraeli, "for Ministers." "Up, men of Buckingham," he cries, "and at them." "Rally round her Majesty's Government." It is perhaps somewhat a stretch of imagination to conceive of the good farmers of Buckinghamshire rallying round anybody. But there are so many poets and novelists in her Majesty's Government, that we are prepared for any profusion of imagery that they are kind enough to provide. Nor is the manifesto meant only for the constituents to whom it is addressed. When a member of a Cabinet speaks, he flings geographical conventionalities to the winds, and addresses himself to the whole land. Before the land responds to an appeal couched in language so glowing, and adorned with all the flowers of antithesis, it would perhaps be expedient to consider what cause we are summoned to espouse. We have not got the measures—so much at least is clear—are we quite sure that we have got the men?

We have got Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, no doubt. If the business of the country could be transacted by bringing distinguished eloquence in the Lords, or somewhat questionable rhetoric in the Commons, to bear upon it, there would be little difficulty in showing that the right persons were in the right places. Unfortunately, no amount of vivacious fluency, however gentlemanly—no talent for alliteration, however great—no use of figures of speech—no turn for paradoxes, is of any avail towards raising the taxes, concocting a budget, producing a Reform Bill, educating the lower classes, or ensuring the peace of the troubled empires of Europe. The high-born descendant of the monarchs of Munster, who sought for an under-clerkship in the Saxon post-office, when requested to mention the qualifications on which he based his claim, is stated to have replied that nature had gifted him with "wonderful powers of denunciation, combined with the wildest humour." History has not recorded whether the Hibernian patriot took anything by his application. We are not told whether an unlimited command over tropes and metaphors was considered a sufficient guarantee for the effective delivery of the mails. We ourselves are of opinion that the question would very much depend on how far he was related to the Lord Chancellor of the day. But our readers will agree with us, that something beyond even these high attributes is requisite to make a worthy statesman—still more, an efficient Minister. Yet it is difficult to see what other virtues are to be found in the Conservative leaders, whose party, by the strange chances of political life, has now been placed at the head of public affairs. Lord Derby, whose lot it has been, during his brilliant course, to serve many a master, and whose weakness of character renders him the tool of any really able colleague, can hardly be said to be fitted for the position he occupies, either by any knowledge, any application, or any strength of will. It would be necessary for him to display the utmost industry and zeal if he were anxious to counterbalance the considerable failings which disqualify him for office. But of those qualities he has apparently but little. He seems to have no more affection than he has capacity for his post. He is reported to be by no means anxious to win power, and almost reluctant to retain it. We can easily believe that nothing but the earnest solicitations of his followers would have induced him still to hold the reins of government. He would perhaps much

rather retire into the quiet enjoyment of unofficial life; and with all our esteem for him, we must plead guilty to concurring in his wish that he were well out of Downing-street. He is a good, honest, eloquent old English gentleman. He is, besides this, a capital judge of horses. These qualifications may point him out as the proper person to be High Chancellor of the University of Oxford, but hardly seem to render it essential that he should also be Premier of Great Britain.

The master mind that guides Lord Derby, and, through him, guides the Cabinet, is Benjamin Disraeli. If the Sultan has little ambition, the Grand Vizier has enough for both, and to spare. Love of distinction is the one key that unlocks the great Caucasian mystery. He is never happy but when he is creating a sensation. If he speaks, it is in epigrams. If he even thinks to himself, it is with ulterior views of publication, and with muffled cheers at the most beautiful passages. Mr. Disraeli has forgotten much that he should have remembered; but one thing he has never forgotten, and that is "himself." Far be it from us to rake up the expiring ashes of the past. Let the dead bury their dead. But those who have read the history of the last twenty years cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that power, and power alone, has been his idol from the day when he fancied himself a genius, and began *Vivian Grey*, to this very week, when he has advised her Majesty to dissolve her present Parliament. In the pursuit of his own ends, he has shown himself (or his acts belie him) often unprincipled, and sometimes cruel. His inordinate vanity has reacted upon his intellectual capacity, and deteriorates from his practical usefulness as a man of business. He is what Sir James Graham said of his last creation, "Too clever by half." Fond of paradox, he is for ever endeavouring to carry out some exploded crotchet, or to invent some ingenious theory. The consequence is, that his ideas are unsound, and his measures impracticable. His Budgets and his Reform Bills are all of a piece. What there is of common sense in them (and as yet there has not been overmuch) is not original, and what is original in them is not common sense.

Such are the men that are to be the substitute for measures. These are the two heroes that constitute the strength and animate the counsels of our Tory Government. What the merits of that weird body as a whole may be, the space of this article forbids us to inquire. England has already had opportunities of judging of their collective capacity; and unless we are more fortunate than we have any reason to expect, during the ensuing political interregnum we shall have plenty more. The dissolution of the House, which Ministers have not hesitated to recommend, entails upon the nation eight weeks of an incompetent executive, freed from the wholesome check of Parliamentary supervision. The prospect is somewhat unpleasant to contemplate. Two months of unmitigated genius presiding over the Finances—two months of unimpeded sentiment flowing in sweet epistolary strains towards the Colonies—two months of uncontrolled self-complacency restoring peace to a disordered Continent. Clouds are gathering over the political horizon, and we have not much confidence in the sailors that are at the helm.

#### FEMALE ARTISTS, HAYMARKET; AND BRITISH ARTISTS, SUFFOLK STREET.

IN the Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists, at No. 7, Haymarket, the compositions of figures appear, upon the whole, to surpass the landscapes. The best is "Hop-picking at Seven Oaks, Kent," by Sarah J. Hewett (No. 77), a difficult subject, and admirably drawn and coloured. No. 59, "Pifferari playing to the Virgin," by Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, is also a work of unquestionable ability, but the colouring is a little too brilliant, and as a composition it rather wants unity. Each figure is too obviously a study from a model, and the very labour which has been bestowed tends to isolate the different elements of the group. To find fault with an excess of care may seem questionable and paradoxical criticism; yet it cannot be denied that in art, as in most other matters, perfection in one kind implies for the most part a corresponding sacrifice in some other kind, and an elaborate finish in detail is too apt to destroy the relations of a composition. In the present instance it is hardly possible to avoid a tacit comparison with the drawings of Pinelli, but the unrivalled ease and grace which marked his groups of Italian peasantry suggests perhaps a higher standard than can be seriously exacted. Mrs. Murray's taste and genius are nevertheless so indisputable, that if in future she were to devote herself less to miniaturelike finish, and more to the harmonious adjustment of parts, we feel little doubt that she might attain to a higher degree of excellence than is displayed in her present works, clever as they are. Her faces would be better if she did not infuse quite so much sentiment and refinement.

No. 254, "Making acquaintance," by Lady Belcher, is a very prettily-coloured sketch, harmonious, though gay. The drawing is hardly equal to the colouring, the lower half of the dog's body being especially faulty. No. 220, "Waiting for the Tide," by Mrs. Sturch, has the same merit, though we must confess that we are utterly at a loss to account for the extraordinary similarity between the dresses of the women in each of these drawings. Did both ladies employ the same model? Did they both learn from the same master? or did one of them teach the other? In each case there is the same dark blue petticoat, the same light-checked apron, the same striped red shawl. No. 65, "Vivia



Perpetua," by Miss M. Gillies; No. 102, "A study of a Normandy Girl," by Adelaide Burgess; No. 157, "Rustic Courtship," by Miss G. Swift, are also instances of successful colouring in works of a more ambitious character than the sketches of Lady Belcher and Mrs. Sturch.

Among the landscapes, we are inclined to award the palm to No. 56, "The Glacier of Rosenluis, from the Grand Scheideck, Switzerland," by Miss Blake. The requisite aerial effect has been preserved in spite of a high degree of finish, a difficulty which water-colourists too often fail in surmounting; and the point of view has been well selected, or the composition happily imagined. Nevertheless, we cannot help thinking that we detect an inaccuracy in one respect. That the cattle in the foreground are English rather than Swiss is a matter of secondary importance, though it cannot be denied that they rather impair the grandeur and wildness of the scene; and it would perhaps be unfair to hint a suspicion that there is a little exaggeration in the outline of the rock. We can, however, hardly be wrong in questioning the compatibility of the yellow light on the clouds with the pure white light on the snow. A cloud resting upon the top of an Alpine mountain is in itself as colourless as snow, and the rays which tinge the one would tinge the other. There is always a difficulty in imitating the dazzling brilliancy of a snow-mountain. To represent it perfectly is indeed utterly impossible; and the only way in which it can be done with any success is to conceal the greater part of it, and to introduce positive colour of some kind into all the rest of the painting. The exigencies of art, however, can never justify an absolute violation of natural laws; and if it is impossible to give the gradations of white and grey which clouds and snow exhibit, it is better to avoid any introduction of the former than to cut the knot by casting a yellow light upon them and a white light upon the snow. It should, moreover, be remembered, that if there are mists floating about, they do, as a general rule, rest upon and hide the snow, though, as Miss Blake's scene consists of a glacier, and not a mountain, there is probably no objection on this score to their employment in the present instance.

No. 60, "The Shore at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight," by Miss Sewell, is admirable in all respects save one. The green paper which has done her such good service in the colouring of the sea and rocky coast has a most unnatural and bilious appearance in the sky. No. 66, "Study of Rocks, Hastings," by J. M. M., a subject somewhat similar to the last, would be more satisfactory if it were clearer whether the orb half seen on the horizon was meant for the moon or the sun. The colouring seems to be too gaudy for the one supposition and too sombre for the other. Miss Stoddart's "View on the Ken, near Galloway" (No. 184), displays considerable familiarity with the manipulation of oil-colours, and a true appreciation of the sentiment with which a quiet mountain valley should be represented. Her combination of purple and green is in defiance of the theory of complementary colours; but as we believe that in this respect she may plead the example of nature, we are not inclined to take up arms in behalf of the theory. Yet we must question the propriety of the deep purple shadows which have been introduced in the middle distance. Miss Stoddart seems to have forgotten that the purple hue which covers distant objects in the evening is simply an atmospheric effect, and that, consequently, the more distant they are, the purer will be the colour. Shadows are indeed darker in contrast to the light the nearer the objects are to the spectator, because the atmosphere has a constant tendency to equalize such contrasts; but though near shadows are more intense than remote ones, it is a great mistake to suppose that they can ever be characterized by a purer tone of atmospheric colour. Miss Stoddart was at liberty to make her middle distance as dark as she pleased, but she should certainly not have used a purple as pure in tone as that which she employed for her distant mountains. Of the rest, Miss Louisa Rayner's architectural drawings and Miss Georgina Hibbert's sketches of rocky streams display considerable ability; and "Scale Force, Crummock Water," by J. M. M., would seem to deserve a rather better position than it has found.

In criticising the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, now open at their Gallery in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, it will be right to exact a higher standard than we have done hitherto. We will begin with the water-colours, which seem this year to be better than usual, though this, it must be admitted, is no very high praise. No. 747, "The Pier at Luss, Loch Lomond," by A. Penley, is a favourable example of the style of this well-known artist. There is probably no other man living who could finish so equably and elaborately a drawing of such size; and when closely inspected, it is impossible to refuse a tribute of praise to the care and industry which it exhibits. Yet, like too many drawings elaborately finished in the studio, it is deficient in ease and spirit, and when seen from a little distance, the outlines appear stiff and the colours harsh. That Mr. Penley is master of a freer style of handling, many of his sketches—No. 728 in the present exhibition, for instance—are sufficient proof; and it is to be regretted that in his larger works he does not display rather more of that confidence of touch which long practice generally confers. "Just after Sunset" (682), by A. W. Weedon, is a very successful attempt at giving depth and aerial effect, but the extravagant exaggeration of the green tint which is frequently to be seen in a clear sky about the time of sunset, detracts from the considerable merit which it possesses in other respects. "Hampton Court Bridge, seen from Moulsey Loch,"

by S. Wilkes (664), is an instance of how much a little carelessness of composition may disfigure a pretty sketch. It is a quiet river scene, with no very prominent features, except a clump of brightly coloured trees in the foreground. The only blue sky which appears is introduced immediately over these trees, and the drawing has in consequence a one-sided air, which in a larger work would be very conspicuous, though in a slight sketch like this it may, on a cursory view, escape observation. Artists are, it is true, for the most part apt to pay too much attention to conventional rules of composition, and to lose thereby the variety which distinguishes natural scenery; but where a pleasing balance of the parts can be obtained by attending to the massing of the clouds, it is certainly unwise to neglect so simple a resource. No. 659, "Capel Curig, North Wales," by F. G. Reynolds, is a pleasing and unpretending drawing. Nos. 635 and 640, the former "After the Storm," by T. Picken, and the latter "Little Hampton Harbour, Sussex," by R. H. Nibbs, would be better if their purples were less obtrusive. No. 765, "Mill in Ivy Gill, Cumberland," by J. B. Smith, would deserve more commendation if it were not so marked an imitation of Harding's manner. Nos. 628, "The East Cliff, Hastings," and 769, "The Gothic Rock, &c., Tenby," by G. L. Hall, are laborious, and probably were improving studies, but can scarcely be thought attractive pictures, and the same may be said of the "Study at Bude," by G. Whitaker (770).

Among the oil paintings, the best composition of figures seems to us to be "Children Nut Gathering," by E. J. Cobbett (188). The drawing and colouring are extremely good. There are many more works by the same artist in the exhibition, all of which show that most important quality—a true feeling for colour; but none quite equal this. In his "Heather Bells" (11), a more ambitious undertaking, the dresses of the figures introduced seem to overpower the rest of the painting. They exact too much admiration, and it is too obvious that they have been treated *con amore*, while the other parts have been finished as a task. This is a fault which has become very common since the rise of the pre-Raphaelite School. A true disciple, indeed, finishes every inch of his canvas with equal pains, but a great many quasi pre-Raphaelites have made their appearance, who have hardly sufficient patience to carry out their theory; and the consequence is, that those portions which are most conveniently studied, such as a piece of drapery, acquire a laboured air out of keeping with the rest of the composition. In the present instance, the petticoats and shawls reduce the rocks and the grass to utter insignificance. The colouring would, we think, be better if the red in the dress of the standing figure were a little subdued. In many of his paintings Mr. Cobbett hardly attends enough to the texture of his dresses apart from the colour. They are too apt to have the look of worn-out velvet, which is, we believe, not the ordinary clothing of Scotch peasant girls.

Mr. J. Henzell a good deal resembles Mr. Cobbett, both in choice of subject and in treatment. He is, however, hardly his equal in feeling for colour, and exhibits the defect of inequality in a still greater degree. This is seen very conspicuously in his "Mountain Path" (No. 108). The striped petticoat, and, we must add, the dog, are admirable; but in all other respects, and more especially as regards the drawing of the figures, it is a very defective performance. "Home, sweet Home" (413), by the same artist, is free from these faults, and is a very pleasing little picture, though not quite equal to Mr. Cobbett's "Nut Gatherers." No. 113, "News from my Lad," by J. Campbell, jun., has very considerable merit. It appears, indeed, to be the work of an inexperienced artist, as it is singularly defective in a point to which all practised painters pay great attention. It does not stand the test of a distant view. Yet, when closely examined, the figure of the old cobbler reading his letter is seen to be unusually easy and natural. The composition of Miss E. Brownlow's "Home again from sea" (No. 351) is so good, and the expressions of the different faces in it are so just, that we cannot help regretting the extremely inferior execution.

Mr. W. Salter displays ability in his "Confiscation of Sir W. Raleigh's estate" (No. 70), but his ambition to be effective overleaps itself. Does he imagine that the grimaces of a street beggar child are the natural expression of feeling, or does he suppose that Lady Raleigh, before her interview with James I., trained her young family to adopt the absurdly theatrical attitudes which he has assigned them?

Among landscape painters, Mr. J. Tennant is by far the most prolific, if not the ablest. His best performance is, we are inclined to think, one of the least pretentious which he exhibits, viz., "The Valley of the Ogwen Pass of Nantfrangon, &c." (No. 483). There is a certain degree of merit in all that he does, but he is rather stiff and heavy in his colouring, and his foregrounds have the air of being invented. No. 287, "Mountain Scene from the Heights above Bangor," is disfigured by careless composition. In the centre of the picture stands a group of cows upon a rocky eminence, immediately over which rises a peaked mountain; and again over this a massive cloud is placed, while in the foreground a sheet of water reflects the cows, so that the picture is cut, as it were, into two equal divisions. Mr. Ruskin, in his "Elements of Drawing," has indeed laid it down as a principle that a sense of repose is produced by arranging similar objects in vertical lines; but whatever truth there may be in the theory, its application in practice requires great care, or a most unpleasing formality must necessarily result. We confess to feeling some doubt as to there being any real founda-

tion for the doctrine; but if there is any, it is probably owing to the fact that such vertical arrangements are associated in the mind with the notion of a reflection in a still sheet of water. To this, the most natural and obvious method of producing such repetitions, there can in most cases be no objection. In No. 109, another view of the Pass of Nantfrangon, Mr. Tennant has flooded his foreground with sunshine, and illumined a distant ravine with a flash of lightning. Is this possible? His sky, it is true, is not quite the *purum* which excited the dismay of Horace under similar circumstances, but we must confess that if we were to see such a combination of storm and sunshine as we have here, we should feel quite as much astonished as at the spectacle of Diespiter driving through the blue sky.

Mr. W. Shayer has spoiled his landscapes by an injudicious use of some kind of black, which gives them a very dingy look. In No. 172, "On the Beach near Hastings," the blue sky—or rather that part which is meant to represent blue sky—is the colour of smoke, while in some other instances it inclines too much to purple. Having blackened his sky, it was perhaps necessary to make his sea correspond; otherwise the dark hue of the latter would be utterly false. Setting aside this eccentricity, the picture in question is one of the most attractive of the kind in the Exhibition, the colouring being in other respects satisfactory and harmonious.

## REVIEWS.

### LORD MACAULAY'S LIFE OF PITT.\*

THE seventeenth volume of the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* presents a combination of learning and genius so remarkable and heterogeneous as to suggest the question whether there is any reason for the existence of Encyclopædias except the loyalty of publishers to a respectable superstition. Sir John Herschel and Mr. Owen may fairly be placed on a level with Lord Macaulay, but they address a different audience. Mr. Pitt is oddly assorted with Physical Geography, of which he had never heard, and with Palæontography, which he could not possibly have understood. Dr. Donaldson's Philology and Sir David Brewster's Photography can scarcely command half-a-dozen readers in common; nor would St. Paul and St. Peter, even in juxtaposition with Sir Robert Peel, naturally suggest the topic of Partnership, as discussed by Mr. McCulloch, in reference to limited or unlimited liability. As long, however, as it is thought necessary that brilliant biographies should be buried in thick quarto volumes by the side of recondite treatises on science, the spirit and enterprise with which the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is conducted ought to receive just appreciation. In a more compendious form, many of the articles in the present volume will probably take their place hereafter in literature and science as standard abridgments, and one of the biographies will acquire a wider popularity as a model in the style of composition to which it belongs.

The editor of the *Encyclopædia* has fortunately allowed Lord Macaulay sufficient room for a masterly review of the political career which, in the absence of a personal history, makes up the biography of Pitt. The few details and anecdotes which are preserved by Wilberforce and by Lady Hester Stanhope seem to show that the Minister, who is only remembered as he appeared in public, was playful in manner, tender in feeling, and original in thought; but his contemporary biographer was a dull mathematician expanded into a money-making bishop, and his memory has suffered from his neglect of the lettered and intellectual class who would have appreciated and recorded his powers. The fabulous attributes which have been attached to his name by friends and by enemies have gradually faded away from English belief, though patriotic French writers still regard him with admiring horror as a mixture of a demigod and a demon. Lord Macaulay justly ridicules the Pittites who denounced, in the name of their hero, the principles of Free-trade, of Tolerance, and of Reform, of which he had been the most eloquent advocate. The Whig calumnies which represented Pitt as a lover of war and an enemy of freedom may perhaps have been thought no longer to require a similar exposure.

It was not to be expected that Lord Macaulay, though he is studiously fair to the memory of Pitt, should abstain from the use of the antithetic paradoxes by which he has so often brought historical characters forward into bold and artificial relief. The rise of the young statesman is justly described as a series of rapid and uninterrupted successes. "In the midst of these triumphs Pitt completed his twenty-fifth year. He was now the greatest subject that England had seen during many generations. He domineered absolutely over the Cabinet, and was the favourite at once of the Sovereign, of the Parliament, and of the nation. His father had never been so powerful, nor Walpole, nor Marlborough." In examining the sources and nature of his greatness, the biographer remarks that in an age of Parliamentary Government a successful statesman necessarily exerted his energies in the only direction in which they could be effectively employed. "He accordingly became the greatest master in the whole art of Parliamentary Government that has ever existed—a greater than Montague or Walpole, a greater than his father

\* *Life of Pitt.* By Lord Macaulay. "Encyclopædia Britannica," vol. xvii., Eighth Edition.

Chatham or his rival Fox, a greater than either of his illustrious successors, Canning or Peel."

A moderate familiarity with Lord Macaulay's style will suggest the well-founded expectation that the definition of Pitt's distinctive faculty is followed by a spirited digression on Parliamentary Government, or rather on the mode of influencing a large and sovereign assembly. "Parliamentary Government is Government by speaking. In such a Government the power of speaking is the most highly prized of all the qualities that a politician can possess; and that power may exist in the highest degree without judgment, without fortitude, without skill in reading the characters of men, or the signs of the times, without any knowledge of the principles of legislation, or of political economy, and without any skill in diplomacy or in the administration of war." It of course follows that "a Charles Townshend or a Windham" will exercise more influence under a Parliamentary system than men like Oliver Cromwell who spoke badly, or like the first William of Orange, who seldom spoke at all. "From the *Book of Dignities* a curious list might be made out of Chancellors ignorant of the principles of equity, and First Lords of the Admiralty ignorant of the principles of navigation, of Colonial Ministers who could not repeat the names of the Colonies, of Lords of the Treasury who did not know the difference between funded and unfunded debt, and of Secretaries of the India Board who did not know whether the Mahrattas were Mahometans or Hindoos."

It is satisfactory to find that the academic art of disputation on either side of any thesis still flourishes in the midst of English fogs and prejudices; and yet it scarcely seems worth while for the historical champion of the Revolution to compete with M. de la Guéronnière and M. Granier de Cassagnac for the prize awarded to libels upon freedom. If no better argument against despotism could be found than that with which Lord Macaulay meets his own sophisms, the Court writers of the Tuileries would enjoy an easy triumph over the feeble advocates of constitutional liberty. "Men of sense will probably think the remedy very much worse than the disease, and will be of opinion that there would be small gain in exchanging Charles Townshend and Windham for the Prince of the Peace, or the poor slave and dog Steenie." Men of sense will rather inquire whether the disease requires a remedy before they adopt a dilemma which, after Lord Macaulay's fashion, includes one artificial horn made to match the other. There is not the smallest occasion for choosing between an unprincipled orator and a dumb Godoy. Under an absolute system, the favourite of Charles IV. and the paramour of his Queen was master of Spain, to govern and to betray; while in England, Charles Townshend was never the head of an Administration, nor even the leader of a party. The apology for Parliamentary government, if it is to have any value, must be equally applicable to the assumption that despots are served by the ablest Ministers. Ximenes and Sully, Richelieu and Colbert, are not names to be used merely to point a sophistical antithesis; and the true answer to the advocates of monarchy is, not that Parliamentary leaders have been greater statesmen, but that while Spain or France has merely submitted to vigorous rulers, England has used the agency of Pitt or of Peel for governing herself. It is utterly untrue that Parliamentary government is merely government by speaking. Neither Townshend nor Windham nor Sheridan ever possessed power in the State which could be considered in any degree proportionate to their oratorical ability. Within living memory, Lord Althorp led the House of Commons and the Duke of Wellington for many years absolutely governed the House of Lords. The eloquence which might perhaps be an indispensable condition of Pitt's long supremacy was nevertheless but the instrument of a lofty character and of a solid judgment. There is an element of truth in the assertion that while he put forth all his powers in Parliamentary contests, he gave only "the leavings of his time and the dregs of his fine intellect" to legislation, to diplomacy, and to administration; but in the same sense the broadest caricature, the most exaggerated disposition of lights and shades, may be defended as bringing into prominence some particular fragment of reality. As Lord Macaulay himself fully admits, Pitt had the faculty of speaking almost without any conscious intellectual effort; and it would be absurd to suppose that because he spent his evenings in controlling the House of Commons, he was compelled to waste his days in preparing his speeches. It is possible that he may have attached too much importance to the maintenance of his Parliamentary influence, although during the greater part of his career it was practically undisputed, but at all times the defence and justification of his conduct was the easiest and pleasantest part of his duties. Beyond the walls of the House he was indefatigably active; nor did his very mistakes bear any trace of the languor which Lord Macaulay attributes to the jaded rhetorician. His financial experiments alone, though they were often questionable in principle, were so numerous and ingenious that they might have been sufficient to occupy an ordinary Ministerial career. The variety of his Budgets, in the latter portion of his administration, may perhaps be explained by the vast and constant demand for additional revenue to meet the demands of the war; but even in the prosperous years before the French Revolution, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was incessantly shifting and redistributing the public burdens, which were, as he hoped, to be permanently relieved by the reduction of the debt. Lord Macaulay, delighted with a paradox which, for once, is not of his own creation, natu-



rally ridicules the juggle of a sinking fund which was to operate by virtue of "some mysterious power of propagation belonging to money." It would not suit the purpose of an epigrammatist to remember that, after all, the sinking fund would have done its work if the juggle by which the nation was persuaded to pay its debts at a certain sacrifice could have been maintained until its object was accomplished. The war cut short all his schemes of improvement; but if it could have been postponed for twenty years, the country which Pitt left the greatest and richest in Europe would also have been the most lightly taxed.

While he was still at liberty to occupy himself with domestic affairs, his administration was attended by results which, with a creditable inconsistency, after finishing his diatribe on Parliamentary orators, Lord Macaulay cordially acknowledges. The schism between the Crown and the country was finally healed by a Minister whom even the Whig aristocracy could neither denounce as a favourite of the Court nor claim as a nominee of their own. Within a year from his accession to power, Pitt created a constitution for India which continued to work with extraordinary success until its wanton destruction in 1858. In 1785 he induced the King to sanction a Reform Bill, which unluckily proved abortive. In 1786 he concluded a commercial treaty for reciprocal free-trade between England and France. Two years later he conducted the State, with admirable spirit and prudence, through the dangers of an interregnum, although his difficulty was increased to the utmost by the unconstitutional violence and greedy ambition of Fox. Even in the midst of the great European struggle, he effected, by the union with Ireland, the greatest and most indispensable task which could be imposed on any English Minister. There never was a statesman of whom it could be said with less truth that he gave the sap and strength of his mind to the comparatively barren business of debating. Lord Macaulay would not have made the charge if it had not admitted of pointed phrases, and it is but fair to acknowledge that, when it has served his purpose, he shows in detail that it was altogether unfounded.

That Pitt was not a successful war-minister is a proposition now generally admitted; and his biographer does him the justice to show that his own inclination would have induced him to prefer the maintenance of peace. "In the spring of 1792, he congratulated the Parliament on the prospect of long and profound peace; and proved his sincerity by proposing large remissions of taxation." Unfortunately, the French demagogues were determined on provoking a conflict; and all but the disaffected classes in England were eager to accept the challenge. Lord Macaulay is of opinion that, finding it impossible to oppose the current of circumstances, the Minister "should have proclaimed a Holy War for religion, morality, property, order, public law, and should thus have opposed to the Jacobins an energy equal to their own." It may be doubted whether any crusading impulse could have multiplied the millions which were voted by Parliament; and to rival the number of the French levies, it would have been necessary to drive the population into the field by offering them the Jacobin alternative of starving and of murdering or being murdered at home. Pitt's military measures strongly resembled those which had raised his father to the summit of European reputation; but Dumouriez and Pichegru, in the place of Soubise and Richelieu, were fighting for their heads, and not to win the smiles of a Royal mistress. No field of Minden gave the Duke of York an opportunity of showing that he was braver than Lord George Sackville, and the time was past in which an English contingent could serve with advantage or reputation in concert with a German army on the Continent. It is not strictly true that in the eight years of the war the English army became the laughing stock of Europe, and a memory less complete than that of Lord Macaulay might have recalled the Egyptian campaign as an instance of success which was undoubtedly isolated and exceptional. In the mean time, the strength and resources of England were visibly increasing, and before the death of the great Minister, Trafalgar had closed the long series of victories which secured the undisputed dominion of the sea. During the long struggle Pitt had resolutely cherished the indomitable spirit of the nation. "If some great misfortune, a pitched battle lost by the allies, the annexation of a new department to the French Republic, a sanguinary insurrection in Ireland, a mutiny in the fleet, a panic in the City, a run on the Bank, had spread dismay through the ranks of the majority, that dismay lasted only till he rose from the Treasury bench, drew up his haughty head, stretched his arm with commanding gesture, and poured forth, in deep and sonorous tones, the lofty language of inextinguishable hope and inflexible resolution."

The ability displayed in organizing the successive coalitions against France has been more fully appreciated by the enemy, who was repeatedly brought to the verge of ruin, than by a country habitually unwilling to rely upon foreign assistance. No human prudence could anticipate the return of Bonaparte from Egypt, the change of fortune in the afternoon of Marengo, the surprise of Ulm—which at least relieved England from the threat of invasion—or the decisive victory of Austerlitz. Between 1793 and 1815, of a thousand millions spent in the war, one-twentieth part expended in subsidies produced results almost equal to the efforts of the fleets and armies which formed the equivalent for the remaining nine hundred and fifty millions. Three of the great coalitions organized by Pitt himself were among the cheapest of his political combinations. His own military administration was undoubtedly

wasteful and inefficient, and his financial errors were publicly acknowledged, and to the utmost of his power repaired by himself. Few other statesmen would have had the courage, after doubling the National Debt, to announce the necessity of supporting the war out of revenue, and to commence the experiment with a 10 per cent. income-tax.

In truth, Pitt had miscalculated the duration of the struggle, and when he found that complete success was hopeless, he devoted all his efforts to the attainment of peace. Lord Macaulay omits all mention of Lord Malmesbury's fruitless negotiations with the Directory, and of Pitt's earnest injunctions to his agent to accomplish his object if it were in any way possible. At the commencement of a struggle certain to last for many years, or of a crusade in defence of order against revolution, the Government would have adapted its preparations to their object with more systematic deliberation. "It may seem," says Lord Macaulay—and he may well say so—"paradoxical to say that the incapacity which Pitt showed in all that related to the conduct of the war is in some sense the most decisive proof that he was a man of very extraordinary abilities—yet this is the simple truth." It is somewhat less paradoxical to affirm the simpler truth that the power conferred by courage, by ability, and by eloquence, was rendered less effective through the presence of certain weaknesses and defects; but it is not easy to render a truism as striking as a fallacy which attracts, by the facility of apprehending the words, the willing acquiescence of ingenious minds in the supposed profundity of the meaning.

In consequence, not of the incapacity of the writer, but of his genius and practised skill, the *Life of Pitt* is, with all its defects, in a high degree interesting and instructive. The combination of the scanty materials of personal biography with the historical narrative indicates a rare mastery of the art of composition. When Lord Macaulay's Essay is published in a more portable form, it will probably furnish several generations with an estimate not altogether unjust nor wholly inadequate of one of the greatest of English statesmen.

#### PALEY'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY.\*

THE Archbishop of Dublin's edition of Paley's *Moral Philosophy* is a book of which the editor and the author have somewhat similar claims to attention. Making allowances for the difference between different generations, and also for that slight but deep distinction which appears to attach almost invariably to the members of the two Universities, we might almost have thought that the Archdeacon and the Archbishop were successive avatars of the same person, if there had been no physical impossibility in the supposition. Each has the same extraordinary clearness and point of style, each the same hearty terseness, and each has that legal temper of mind which is very uncommon in any one who has not had a legal training, and especially uncommon amongst the clergy.

Few things are more curious than the lasting popularity and authority which this and his other works have conferred upon Paley; and nothing can be a more remarkable instance of the immense importance of style—of the power of stating opinions clearly, courageously, and with pointed and appropriate illustrations. As our readers are aware, Paley's book is absolutely nothing more than a clear and short epitome of a theory of morals at least as old as Epicurus, connected with Christianity by considerations of the most obvious kind, and followed by a neat summary of a variety of obvious, or at most not very recondite, duties. Indeed, Paley himself, in his preface, states with perfect truth that his work is little more than an abstract of that part of the diffuse but most remarkable book of Abraham Tucker which bears upon his subject. Though, however, the matter of the work is open to these observations, it would be almost impossible to overpraise its style. Reading Paley is like listening to the speech of a first-rate advocate who has thoroughly mastered his brief; and it might fairly be said that a large proportion of the other works which have been written on the subject are little more than briefs, more or less ill drawn, from which Paley spoke. Indeed, the whole turn of Paley's mind was that of an advocate. Lardner's *Testimonies* stands in precisely the same relation to the *Evidences* as the *Light of Nature* does to the *Moral Philosophy*; and in just the same manner the *Natural Theology* contains no original investigations, but is merely a *résumé* of more extensive and original, but less well-known, books. It was probably this absence of originality which induced Paley to elaborate his style with such extraordinary care and success; and it has none of that incompleteness and disproportion which must always mark originality more or less strongly. The love for detail, the partiality for the particular argument or special discovery which has cost hours of solitary thought, and the invention of which is a mental landmark in the composition of a book on such a subject, does not, if we remember rightly, display itself in any part of Paley's works. All is finished off with a complete elaborate care which shows that the form assumed in the author's mind a more prominent place than the substance, and that he would have argued, if not with equal force, at least with equal skill, upon any side of any question submitted to him. It is customary, though we think it is most unfair, to charge this temper of mind upon Paley as a kind of crime. We view it

\* *Paley's Moral Philosophy*. By Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. London: John W. Parker and Son. 1859.

in the very opposite light. The subjects on which he wrote engage not only the affections but the prejudices of mankind so vehemently, that it is impossible to over-estimate the advantage of finding one writer upon whose immovable consistency the most implicit reliance may always be placed. He is, no doubt, an advocate and not a judge; but he is an honest advocate, from whose statements the logical consequences of any given premiss may be inferred with almost infallible certainty. It is but once or twice that Archbishop Whately takes exception to his logic, though he differs from him upon several questions which have been usually looked upon as essentially necessary to the solution of the question which he entertains. Why there should be anything immoral in a division of labour in controversy, when it is admitted in all other intellectual pursuits, we cannot even conjecture. That writers should always feel themselves called upon to mix up sentiment with argument, to make a point of expressing their detestation of opinions with which they do not agree, and not only to state their convictions on all occasions in the strongest shape, but to rate at the very highest the grounds on which those opinions are entertained, has always appeared to us to be one of the greatest of the many difficulties which custom imposes upon those who handle moral or theological subjects. The gist of most of the accusations of heartlessness and the like which it is usual to bring against Paley, is nothing more than that he did not observe in his writings this most unwise conventional rule.

If we turn from the form to the substance of Paley's book, the controversies which it has excited may perhaps be considered to afford one of the most perfect illustrations that could be mentioned of the facility with which the very clearest and most powerful thinkers fall into confusion respecting the nature of the questions which they have to solve, if the task of dividing them has not been performed by others. Many as have been the disputes respecting the questions which lie at the bottom of all systems of morality, it is only of late years that the fact that they can be considered upon independent grounds, and are not merely different ways of expressing two opinions on the subject, has been invested with anything like the prominence which it deserves; and even now it is by no means well understood or generally admitted. Archbishop Whately's notes appear to some extent to bring out the distinction in question, but they do not state it categorically; and Paley repeatedly uses language which proves that if the distinction presented itself to his mind, he did not consider it to rest on solid grounds.

It is often asserted, and almost always assumed, that the only question respecting the foundation of morality is, whether the ultimate decision in disputed questions is to be referred to the conscience or moral sense, by whatever name it may be called, or to the principle of utility, according to which the moral quality of an action is determined by its tendency to produce on the whole a balance of happiness. But closer attention will, we think, make it apparent that, in fact, the inquiry as to the nature and test of morality can by no means be settled in so summary a manner. It involves a considerable variety of perfectly independent considerations, which can only be properly estimated by methods which have as yet been but little cultivated, and which may probably tend to results far more complicated than those which we have been accustomed to look upon as embodying one or the other solution of the question. That the words "right" and "wrong" have some meaning or other, is an indisputable truth, and that they are rightly employed to qualify particular actions is equally plain. Millions of people who never read a line of any moral speculation whatever say without hesitation that cheating or lying are wicked, and that honesty and gratitude are good; and it would be as absurd to deny that they have a very distinct meaning when they make those assertions, as to say that no one but an astronomer is entitled to talk of years and days, or that no one but a mathematician knows what is meant by a yard or a pound. It is, however, unquestionably true, that it is one thing to have a vivid, and another to have a definite, perception of the meaning of words; and there can be no doubt that the task of discovering such definitions of terms in popular use as may best explain the associations under which, and the connexions in which, they are used, is a very important one, especially because such definitions, when once propounded, exercise a very important influence over that which they have defined.

It is, however, essential to remember, that in framing a definition the principal question to be considered is always a question of fact. The person who defines, gives, or ought to give, not his own view of the subject which he defines, but the nearest approach that he can obtain to an account of what is passing in the minds of his neighbours. The art of constructing a definition consists in finding a sufficiently large and well-marked class of facts answering pretty correctly to a word in popular use, and in appropriating the word for the future to that class of facts apart from all others. It is thus obvious that to construct a definition of common popular phrases is a very different thing from enunciating a complete theory of the subject to which the definition refers. If in this view a man tries to construct a definition of the words "good" or "bad" as applied to actions, he may very naturally say that he observes that in fact they are applied respectively to those courses of conduct which produce happiness or the reverse; nor is it easy to see why the fact that he adopts that conclusion should expose him to the imputation of teaching a selfish system of morals,

or should preclude him from believing in the existence of conscience. It is most curious and most instructive to observe how the three distinct questions—In what does the difference between right and wrong consist? how am I to know whether an action is right or wrong? why should I do what is right?—are usually confounded together. It is totally untrue to say that there is anything selfish or degrading in Bentham's theory that the test of the morality of an action is its tendency to produce a maximum of happiness. If any one held and taught the doctrine that an exclusive view to the promotion of his own individual happiness was the only principle on which every man ought to govern his conduct, he might no doubt be accused, with considerable fairness, of taking a sordid view of human life; but the bare belief that the test of the morality of an action is its tendency to produce happiness is entirely consistent with the most sublime self-sacrifice, and, in point of fact, almost all persons adopt it when they are not arguing about the matter. Indeed, that course is inevitable when more than one person is a party to the discussion of the morality of a proposed course of conduct. On occasions, the only alternative lies between an internal and an external standard of morality; and as all discussion implies that there is a possibility of agreement between the parties to the argument, and that they tacitly consent to abide by some principle accessible to each, it follows that an external standard of morality is invariably assumed; for if the standard chosen were internal, it would follow either that only one of the disputants could have access to it, or that each would have a standard of his own. Whenever general rules are discussed, they are discussed upon the assumption that results are the test of their soundness, and no one has ever yet been able to bring forward an instance in which adherence to a general rule, which in the long run confessedly produced more pain than pleasure, could be justified in a free discussion. Such an admission would be universally looked upon as fatal to those who made it. To take a single well-known instance which has excited much attention, and to which we have more than once referred—the question of the lawfulness of marrying a deceased wife's sister. It would, we believe, be impossible to mention a single opponent of the Bill for legalizing such marriages who thinks that, on the whole, it should be rejected though the happiness of society would be increased by its passing; nor is there a single advocate of it who is of opinion that its enactment would be right though it could produce misery to many and satisfaction only to a few. The strongest opponent of Paley and Bentham might safely be challenged to produce an instance in which a general rule which he would describe as good was productive of misery; and if it is an admitted fact that goodness always has a general tendency to produce happiness, whilst its essential nature is a subject of endless disputes, it seems absurd to hesitate to accept a tendency to produce happiness—which is always ascertainable by the application of the ordinary tests of experience—as an index to the moral goodness of a course of conduct, in preference to its conformity to a standard which is always subject to dispute.

As we have already observed, any agreement with the Paleyan and Benthamite theory as to the test of morality by no means implies—though it is usually and very unjustly supposed to imply—an agreement with their views as to the other questions which are commonly regarded as essential to the construction of a theory of morality. These are the two questions which apply general morality to particular cases:—How am I to know what is right? and Why should I do right? These questions are entirely independent of the general one to which we have already referred, for they admit of being decided in opposite ways, whilst the decision on the first point remains unchanged. There would obviously be no inconsistency in either of the following creeds upon the subject of morality. A man might say, "I believe that those actions which generally tend to produce happiness are right, and that those which generally tend to produce misery are wrong; and I also believe that every man has an internal monitor by which he is warned to do those actions which generally tend to produce happiness and to avoid those which generally tend to produce misery." Or he might say,—"I believe that actions are right or wrong in virtue of their conformity or nonconformity with a certain transcendental rule which has no known or assignable connexion with their general tendency to produce either happiness or the reverse; and I hold that men have no internal monitor by which they are reminded of this rule, but that there is a tradition respecting it which is the best and the only true evidence of its provisions." In other words, a man might believe in the utilitarian theory of the nature of morals, and also in the supremacy of conscience; or he might believe in a transcendental theory of the nature of morality, and utterly repudiate the doctrine that conscience existed at all, or that, if it did exist, it was a safe guide to the appreciation of the moral character of actions. The doctrine of the guidance of conscience, and the doctrine that happiness is the test of morality, stand in absolutely no logical relation whatever. They are as independent of each other as the questions whether a particular road goes to London, and whether a particular man can show you the London road. Yet such has been the determination of most persons who have written on these matters to find out, not how people are made, but how they might be made, that it would be hard to name any one who, assuming an external standard of morality, admitted the existence of conscience, or who, admit-

April  
ting the  
standar  
It is  
the exis  
who den  
same in  
exist, b  
views  
cular a  
been th  
stand h  
fully m  
the gen  
disting  
anomal  
rently f  
We are  
these a  
meanin  
which  
in all  
ordinar  
in kind  
tions—  
to say  
affirma  
withou  
The  
entirely  
tioned.  
by Pale  
should  
of, but  
is simp  
right y  
solution  
questio  
to the  
it. Ap  
that ne  
—whic  
by the  
manner  
exactly  
is the  
has alw  
those t  
reason  
questio  
becaus  
elemen  
a stron  
belief  
rious k  
man's  
pears  
Why i  
probab  
indispe  
some fi  
mind i  
of mor  
an ans  
do right  
should  
the qu  
must b  
hesitat  
be enjo  
Being.  
Of t  
bishop  
import  
almost  
Paley,  
tioned,  
which  
the lim  
avery  
sible, i  
the m  
eternal  
standin  
that c  
physic  
ment o  
whenev  
authori  
has bee  
results  
histori  
Philos  
as he c  
ent fro  
Almost  
on cert



ting the existence of conscience, did not contend for an internal standard of morals.

It is perhaps a still more curious point in the controversy upon the existence of conscience, that both those who affirm and those who deny it usually assume that, if it exists at all, it must be the same in all men at all times. Paley argues that it does not exist, because, he says, in various times and countries different views have prevailed as to the lawfulness and merit of particular actions, so that the crimes of one age and nation have been the virtues of another. Archbishop Whately, as we understand him, considers that this objection would be fatal if it were fully made out; but he maintains that there is such a uniformity in the general dictates of conscience from age to age, that we can distinguish between its normal operations and its occasional anomalies, and thus he preserves that unanimity which he apparently feels to be essential to its authority, if not to its existence. We are quite at a loss to understand the principle upon which these arguments proceed. That the word "conscience" has a meaning seems quite indisputable. What the thing may be which it represents—whether it is the same in all men and in all ages—whether it is acted on by circumstances, like the ordinary powers of the mind, or whether it differs from them in kind—and if so, whether or not it is consistent in its operations—are all questions of fact; and surely it is not a little rash to say that they are questions of so obvious a character that the affirmative or negative of any one of them can be assumed without definite and prolonged historical investigation.

The third question—"Why should I do right?"—is obviously entirely independent of both of the others which we have mentioned. Perhaps the most interesting remark which its treatment by Paley suggests is, that it is singular that he, like other writers, should have assumed that it is a question which not only admits of, but requires, a complete and peremptory answer. His answer is simple and emphatic to the last degree—namely, that if you do right you will go to heaven, and if you do wrong to hell, which solution he says, "goes to the bottom of the subject, as no further question can reasonably be asked." No doubt the solution goes to the bottom of the question; but it does not go to all sides of it. Apart from theological considerations, it may be observed that neither Paley's view nor that of the Archbishop of Dublin—which we understand to be that men are in some way bound by the constitution of their nature to act in a particular manner—would carry conviction to those who did not exactly coincide with them; and, in fact, neither of these views is the one on which people really do model their conduct. It has always appeared to us that the subject is eminently one of those to which the maxim *πλέον ἤμουν πάντος* applies. A probable reason is better than one which "goes to the bottom of the question." The reason why a man should do right is partly because his conscience (whether it be a natural or an artificial element of his nature) tells him to do so—partly because there is a strong and general belief that it is advisable to do so, which belief is confirmed by an enormous quantity of evidence of various kinds, direct and indirect—partly because it is generally a man's interest to act right—on the whole, because it appears to be on every account the best course to take. Why it should be supposed that, when there are so many good probable reasons for a particular line of conduct, it should be indispensable to their stability that they should be fortified by some final and conclusive one, is not very clear. The state of mind in which Paley appears to expect to find people in search of morality, is really hardly conceivable. His final argument is an answer to an objector, who, upon being told that he should do right because it is God's will that he should, asks, "Why should I obey God?" There would be a sort of impudence in the question which deserves a different kind of reply. A man must be simply mad with vanity and presumption who would hesitate as to the propriety of doing what he believed himself to be enjoined to do, by an infinitely wise, powerful, and beneficent Being.

Of the various conclusions which Paley's book, and the Archbishop of Dublin's commentary suggest, none undoubtedly is so important as that the time for argument on these subjects has almost gone by. What is it possible to add to such writers as Paley, Bentham, Butler, and others who might readily be mentioned, except observations pointing out which are the weak, and which the strong points of their respective systems, and what are the limits of the questions which they discussed. This, however, is a very narrow field. We sincerely believe that it would be no impossible, perhaps no very difficult task, to exhibit a synopsis of all the metaphysical views which it is possible to take upon the eternal topics of controversy which have exercised the understandings of so many generations. "What shall the man do that comes after the king?" Though, however, the metaphysical labyrinth is pretty well explored, there is another department of inquiry upon these matters which is hardly touched; and whenever we are led to re-examine the standard metaphysical authorities, we are equally struck with the degree in which it has been overlooked or neglected, and with the magnitude of the results which may be expected from its cultivation. This is the historical side of the question. About half of *Paley's Moral Philosophy* is occupied by disputations on political philosophy, as he calls it, though he uses the words in a sense somewhat different from that in which they are generally applied in these days. Almost the whole of his views on this subject are ultimately founded on certain theories about natural rights and the state of nature.

These questions are all by right historical questions, and the result of this arbitrary mode of treating them—a mode common to all parties at that period—is that assumptions of the most thoroughly arbitrary kind take the place of historical inquiry. Thus Paley goes into the question of the origin of property, and the origin of wills, purely upon grounds of what he calls natural law. He gives a chapter on "the history of property," which consists of a page and a quarter, and is entirely composed of a series of assumptions. Thus, he says, the "fruits which a man gathered, and the wild animals he caught, were the first objects of property;" and as to wills, he says that the power of making a will of the produce of a man's own personal labour is a natural right. In a word, like almost all writers on what is called natural law, whenever anything appears to him to be obviously expedient or extremely probable, he immediately makes it into an historical fact. Now the fact is that history, patiently examined, can tell us a vast deal about the origin of property and the origin of wills, and it discloses results of the most curious and unexpected kind—for example, the connexion between wills and the practice of adoption; nor can any study be more interesting than that of the growth of those institutions which believers in natural law trace by an *à priori* method. Whenever the historical method is applied by competent persons to the investigation of moral and metaphysical questions, and to the history of metaphysical conceptions, we shall see results which will throw into the shade the ingenuity of *à priori* reasoners upon these subjects.

#### THE CORRESPONDENCE OF DE LAMENNAIS.\*

THE biography of De Lamennais is likely to prove more interesting to Englishmen than his works. We start with such a profound disbelief in the whole theory of democratic Catholicism, and such a complete distrust of the kind of mind that can be content to embrace it, that we can never seriously attempt to throw ourselves into the frame of thought necessary to enjoy the writings of one of its apostles. Catholicism seems to Englishmen either too large or too small to square very exactly with what we mean by liberty. If Catholicism is to embrace all that De Lamennais wished it to embrace—if it is to be a new religion of love that shall include, regulate, and systematise all those vague ideas that cluster around the modern notions of democracy, humanity, and equality—it becomes merely the symbolic name for the dreams and sentiments of visionaries and enthusiasts tinged with a faint colouring of religion. If Catholicism is the historical, actual, centralized Catholicism of the present day, such as we see it in Southern Europe, with its legions of half-educated priests and its alliances with Emperors and bayonets, however great may be its strength, however useful may be its functions, it does not present one single point in which its action is characteristically in favour of freedom. That the Catholicism of the Austrian Concordat could be transmuted into the Catholicism of French visionary philosophers, is in the last degree improbable. But even if it could, it is equally improbable that its new phase would assist the development of what we mean by liberty. Eloquent, therefore, and original as are the writings of De Lamennais, they will always fail on this side of the Channel to excite the interest which may attend them in their own country. We do not desire the end at which De Lamennais aimed, and we do not believe in the efficacy of the means he advocated. There is, therefore, a perpetual barrier between him and us which we cannot hope to overcome.

But his life was very interesting, and his Correspondence presents many materials from which we can gather what he felt and suffered at the different stages of his career. Unfortunately, the volumes now published by M. Forgues only contain the letters of De Lamennais down to the year 1840. A lawsuit decided that M. Forgues, as literary executor, was prevented from publishing any letters which De Lamennais had not himself collected for the purpose of his biography, and we therefore stop at the date where the collection made by De Lamennais stopped. To balance this unfortunate deficiency, we have a long preface by M. Forgues, containing his "Recollections" of De Lamennais during a period of nearly thirty years. Altogether, therefore, we have a tolerably complete and faithful picture of De Lamennais throughout all the portion of his life that was in any way remarkable. We can see what his history really was. It was the history of a mind which, penetrated with the philosophy of the eighteenth century, was also penetrated with the ardent belief of a Breton Catholic. For many years these two influences worked together. In his first stage, the habits and traditions of his family, the lessons of his infancy, the education of his youth, the vocations of his profession, made his Catholicism predominate, and his democratic philosophy merely gave him zeal, vivacity, and a buoyant hope in the future of his creed. As his mind matured, the longing for a democratic Utopia took possession of him, and Catholicism became the instrument by which it was to be realized. Subsequently, he found that Catholicism, the actual Catholicism with which he had to do, strongly objected to being used as the instrument for such an end. The leaders and guides of Catholicism had not the slightest wish to give up the certain support of the party of order for the chance of acting as a sort of official fountain of blessing to a possible democratic Paradise. De Lamennais had to choose between what he meant by a Republic and what they meant by

\* *Œuvres Posthumes de F. Lamennais*. Publiées, selon le vœu de l'Auteur, par E. D. Forgues. Correspondance. Paris: Paulin et Le Chevalier. 1859.

Catholicism, and he chose the former. But the period of struggle was a long one, and forms the third marked epoch in his life. After his choice was once made, he settled into a Republican opponent of the Monarchy of July. Perhaps no life is better worth studying if we wish to understand some of the most characteristic modes of modern French thought. De Lamennais strikingly illustrates what, until we are accustomed to it, seems so strange—that men can be zealous Catholics and zealous opponents of Catholicism without the slightest reference to the question whether Catholicism, as a form of religious belief, is true. If Catholicism would consent to answer democratic purposes, De Lamennais was ready to be a Catholic. As it declined to do so, he also declined to remain a Catholic. We do not understand this sort of thing in England. A man may affect religious opinions in order to attain a political object, but he knows very well that he does not believe those opinions. The state of mind of men like De Lamennais is not at all parallel. He was ready to be a sincere Catholic, if it could but be made worth his while. He neither believed nor disbelieved his religion. He treated with it, offering himself at a certain price. The consequence was, that he was never far from Catholicism. The priests, to the last hour of his life, expected he would once more conform; and what is much more important, his whole way of thinking and reasoning, which was eminently French, was also, and always continued to be, eminently Catholic. What the French call logic, floods of which De Lamennais used to pour out in monologues to his listening friends, is really composed of ingenious deductions, after the manner of the scholastic philosophy, from the hypothesis of the possible existence of a grand universal scheme of human society; and this scheme is vaguely modelled after the pattern of that conception of a universal religious empire which inspired mediæval Catholicism. In 1848, De Lamennais was appointed a member of the Committee for drawing up a new Constitution. He presented to his colleagues an elaborate scheme, deduced with great nicety from his own premises. He declined either to defend or to alter it. There it was, a specimen of faultless logic, and they might take it or leave it. As probably it had, however logical, as much to do with the inhabitants of Jupiter as the inhabitants of Paris, the Committee preferred to leave it out of their consideration. M. Forgues thinks De Lamennais quite right in insisting that his plan should be accepted or rejected as a whole; and so he was, if French logic, which we take to have exactly the same character and value as the disquisitions of the schoolmen, was the proper method of arriving at political truth.

De Lamennais was born in 1782, at St. Malo, and was the son of a wealthy merchant recently ennobled. He was educated in the school of the strictest and narrowest Catholicism, and, after the Revolution broke out, religion had all the additional charm which it wears to imaginative minds when it is proscribed. The family assembled in a garret to hear mass, and a table with two candles on it served for the altar. He and an elder brother studied under a maternal uncle, and the brothers published, as early as 1808, as the result of their study and their Catholic education, a sort of manifesto against the oppression exercised by Napoleon against the Church. The book had the honour of being seized by the police, but the authors, two youths in the solitudes of Brittany, were left unmolested. De Lamennais remained in this remote province until 1815, when he crossed first to Guernsey and thence to London. There he became acquainted with a young Englishman named Henry Moorman, whom he persuaded to embrace the Catholic faith, and for whom he entertained a lively affection. Moorman, after visiting Paris, died at a very early age, to the profound grief of his friend. It is easy to believe M. Forgues when he says that its memory powerfully affected a man who was not only an ecclesiastic, but possessed keen sensibility and an ardent imagination. Any one acquainted with the feelings of unmarried ecclesiastics is aware of the intense and sometimes apparently ludicrous devotion, with which they cling to the companionship of youths, on whom they can expend their affections without the danger involved in female friendships, and whom they can teach, and, as they hope, improve, in return for the petting and fondling which the young men consent, or are proud, to undergo. The death of a young friend may therefore be, to a man in the position of De Lamennais, very much what the death of a betrothed is to a layman. De Lamennais, however, enjoyed the consolation, such as it was, of being the favourite of a coterie of old maids, as he was established at the close of 1815 in the small community of the Feuillantines, where he formed a society of ancient royalist ladies living on small pensions from the restored Government. It is to some of the members of this community that many of his earlier and least interesting letters are addressed.

The first volume of the most important work of De Lamennais, while he was still an ardent Catholic—his *Indifférence en Matière de Religion*—was published in 1817, and the second volume in 1820. The reception bestowed on the first volume by the Catholics was most enthusiastic, but the second volume suggested the suspicion that its author might prove a dangerous man. It was in fact too Catholic for the Catholics. It put religion and the power of the Church in a light that was too strong to suit the tastes of those who represented the Church in France. The ecclesiastical authorities wished to maintain at once the rule of the elder Bourbons and the prudent independence of the Gallican Church. De Lamennais, directly he really began to think and

to write as he thought, diverged from them on both these points. He was a philosophical democrat, and not only prophesied, but delighted in prophesying, the fall of the Bourbons. He was an Ultramontanist, and thought Gallican independence a very anomalous obstacle to the complete supremacy of a centralized religion. Naturally he hoped the Pope would support him. It seemed reasonable to expect that the Head of the Church would not object to having his authority exaggerated. And at first Rome was inclined to view him with great leniency, if not encouragement. But the representations of the Gallican clergy were so strong against him that he went to Rome to set his views fairly before Leo XII. It was impossible, however, that peace should long be maintained between him and his adversaries, and his *Progress of the Revolution* in 1829 brought on him a public condemnation from the Archbishop of Paris. The Revolution of 1830 finally separated him from Rome. He regarded it as a great opportunity for paving the way to a democracy guided by Catholicism. But at Rome it operated exactly the other way. Gregory XVI. was terrified and dismayed at the success of a movement which he thought inimical to all the interests of religion. The Papacy allied itself more intimately than ever with the party of order. It could not accept any support that seemed tainted with democratical poison, and it looked as an abomination on the free press which De Lamennais regarded as the great engine of reform. He and his opinions were expressly condemned in an encyclical letter from the Pope, and although he went to Rome in company with MM. de Montalembert and Lacordaire, who had been his coadjutors in the establishment of *L'Avenir*—a paper founded after the Revolution of July, to propagate his opinions—the Pope adhered to his judgment. De Lamennais was rejected by Catholicism, and thenceforward he broke with a religion that would not accept the "logical whole" of his political philosophy. The *Paroles d'un Croyant*, of which 100,000 copies are said to have been sold in a year, announced to the world that priests as well as kings were the oppressors of mankind. His letters subsequent to that date are rather political than theological. The burthen of them all is, that the Government of Louis Philippe was equally ridiculous and cruel. In 1840 he was condemned to a year's imprisonment for an attack of unusual violence, and thenceforward he chiefly devoted himself to literary labours, of which his *Esquisse de Philosophie* and his *Commentary on Dante* are the most remarkable fruits; and, except his contribution to the operations of the Constitutional Committee in 1848, he took no further part in public affairs. He died February 7th, 1854, and, contrary to the habit of most Frenchmen of his cast of mind, he had the resolution to die in as hostile an attitude to Catholicism as he had occupied when death did not seem near at hand.

#### THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE.

##### Concluding Notice.

A MERE glance at their respective notes will show that Messrs. Dyce and Collier belong to the earlier school of Theobald and Capel. Their commentaries are not burdened with antiquarian rubbish; their care has been principally bestowed on the text of their author; and they have the substantial merit of conciseness and consistency in their explanatory notes. Each of these scholiasts has the virtue of striving rather to make Shakspeare intelligible than to glorify himself. Both have profoundly studied the history of the English language, and Mr. Dyce is not only a philologist, but also a writer of considerable discernment and taste. Yet, though we have no hesitation in assigning to their respective editions of Shakspeare a rank high above any former editions of his works, we can bestow on neither of them unqualified approbation. Mr. Collier appears to us hag-ridden with a notion that the nearer we approach to Shakspeare's time the more certain we shall be to obtain a pure text and sound elucidations. He lacks, too, the fine ear for metrical harmony which an editor of Shakspeare should possess in abundant measure; nor are his philological instincts by any means of a high order. He appears to us a Malone *redivivus*—equalling him in zeal, industry, and knowledge, but also, like him, void of the feeling for poetry which a commentator on poetry should possess. Mr. Dyce, on the other hand, is crippled by a spirit of fear. He hesitates to adopt the most obvious corrections of his author's text, from a dread of rash innovation. He does not, indeed, say to the first folio, as Mr. Charles Knight does, "Be thou the law," or to the quartos, "Be ye my prophets;" but he treads with undue timidity, and sometimes with unreasoning faith, in the track of Steevens; and when he tenders a good reading in his notes, too generally excludes it from his text.

To both these recent editors we have a more serious objection to make than rash innovation or servile scrupulousness. "Is there no manners left among maids," says Autolycus, "is there not milking time, when you are going to bed, or kiln hole, to whistle off these secrets; but you must be tittle-tattling before all our guests?" Why should commentators obtrude on the reader their personal differences? Why should "Dares beat Entellus black and blue," with the public looking on both with indifference, or hallooing them on with delight? It is a strange inconsistency that the "gentle" Shakspeare—"gentle" being the *constans epitheton* applied to him by his contemporaries—should provoke in scholars and gentlemen the angry passions of Scaliger



and Scioppius. Mr. Dyce and Mr. Collier fight over the body of Shakspeare as the Greeks and Trojans fought over the corpse of Patroclus, and some scores of pages are abused by a squabble which neither elucidates their author nor instructs the reader.

That Mr. Dyce has exercised an excess of caution in sparing many of the received readings of former commentators appears in nearly every one of the Plays which he has edited. With immense wealth of Shakspearian lore, he seems incapable of applying it. He is ever suggesting what is good in his notes, and retaining what is bad in his texts. *Videt meliora probatque—Deteriora tenet.* On how sandy a foundation rests much of the received text of Shakspeare no one knows better than Mr. Dyce, because no one has more diligently explored its origin and progress. The earlier impressions of the poet unfortunately came out in an age of remarkably careless printing, as the following examples in a matter even more serious than the readings of a Drama will show. In a Bible printed in the reign of Charles I., the Seventh Commandment stands thus—"Thou shalt commit adultery," and in Psalm xiv. v. 1, "The fool hath said in his heart there is a God." In the Bible of 1653 is read (1 Corinthians, ch. vi. v. 9) "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall inherit the kingdom of God;" and in Psalm lviii. second verse, the compositor sets up—

That all the earth may know  
The way to worldly wealth—

the proper word being "*Godly*." Nor are compositors in later times always more heedful. In a quarto Prayer Book, printed in 1813, we meet with the following blunder amid the brief petitions following the Litany, "O Lamb of God that takest away the sins of the *Lord*"—not all the king's printers nor all the king's men perceiving that *world* was thus transfigured. Would Mr. Dyce, were he editing the Liturgy, assign in his notes cogent reasons for preferring right to wrong in these cases, and yet leave the wrong in possession of the text because it had escaped the eyes or commended itself to the taste of some liturgical Farmer or Steevens? Or, if he had met, as Southey did, with such a portentous personal name as "*Mules Quince*," would he content himself with suggesting "*Montesquieu*," and permit *Mules* to plead his claim to "*uti possidetis*?"

Again, in a small quarto volume printed in 1699, containing transcripts of Bacon's Essays, we meet with precisely such errata as vex the spirits of readers of Shakspeare. *E.g.*, at page 75 is printed "young men are . . . fitter for new frolics than settled business"—where the right word is "*projects*." At page 78 we are told that "in beauty . . . that of defect and gracious motion is more than that of favour"—where the true reading is "*decent*;" and at page 83 it is said that "it is a strange desire, to seek *poverty*, and to lose liberty," whereas it is *power* which they seek. No one could perceive more acutely than Mr. Dyce that "*projects*," "*decent*," and "*power*" are respectively what Bacon wrote, while no one would more reluctantly replace them in the text, especially if he had found them recommended by a MS. corrector.

We can afford space for very few examples of this editor's unwillingness to change the conjectural text of Shakspeare. The first shall be from *Julius Caesar*, Act iv. scene 3:—

I shall be glad to learn of noble men.

"The text," Mr. Collier remarks, "has hitherto been thus printed; but who has referred to *noble* men?" Cassius said:

I am a soldier, I,  
Older in practice, abler than yourself.

Brutus, therefore, ought to retort the word Cassius had employed. Cassius did not say that he was a "*noble*," or even a "*nobler* man, but an "*abler*" soldier; and in the corr. fo. 1632, "*noble*" is struck out, and "*abler*" most properly substituted. The old printer composed "*noble*" instead of "*abler*." On this note Mr. Dyce observes:—"Mr. Collier's MS. corrector, having an eye to what Cassius has said a little before"—

Older in practice, *abler* than yourself,  
To make conditions—

substitutes "of *abler* men." "But the old reading is not to be displaced," says Mr. Dyce, although in the note immediately preceding he sanctions the echoing by Cassius of the word "*bay*" used by Brutus. "I shall be glad to learn of *noble* men," is comparatively poor, tame, and inconsistent with the excited language of the passage in which it stands; whilst "*abler*" preserves the angry spirit of retort, and restores the verse to a level with the context.

On the lines in *Macbeth* (Act iii. sc. 2):—

Light thickens: and the crow  
Makes wing to the rooky wood.

Mr. Dyce, citing with approbation the words of the Rev. J. Mitford, says, that the passage simply means, "the rook hastens its flight to the wood, where its fellows are already assembled: and to our mind the term 'rooky wood' is a lively and natural picture." But we, on our part, ask for an authority for the word *rooky*. By what analogy is it formed? Would Mr. Dyce admit of "larky," "sparrowy," "swallowy?" Does not the very solitude of the flight ("the crow") show it to have been the carrion crow, not the gregarious rook? "Rooky," says Mr. Dyce, "means first reeky or damp." It is still used in that sense in the eastern counties, where men who rise betimes to field abours call a misty morning a *roky* morning (*rauch*), and damp

foggy weather "*a roky* time." We are glad, however, that Mr. Dyce retains in the same Play the established reading—

What *beast* was't then  
That made you break this enterprise to me?

in preference to the "what *beast*" of Mr. Collier's MS. corrector, which we regret that Mr. Kean sees fit to adopt in representation.

In *Measure for Measure* (Act iii. scene 1), Mr. Dyce judiciously accepts Warburton's suggestion, confirmed by the "corrector"—

The *priestly* Angelo—

where the folio reads "*Prenzie*," strangely applauded by Mr. C. Knight—where "*princely*" and "*precise*" have been proposed with some show of likelihood, and where some commentators have imagined all kinds of hideous readings. But Mr. Dyce's courage presently fails him, and in spite of Mr. Collier's sensible emendation of "*priestly garb*," supported by Lucio's remark, "*Cucullus non facit monachum*, honest in nothing but his clothes" (Act v. sc. 1), he keeps to "*priestly guards*."

In conclusion, we must say a few words on the MS. corrector who so frequently offends the nostrils of Mr. Dyce, but whose emendations play so important a part in Mr. Collier's revision of the text of Shakspeare. The discovery of these written emendations in a copy of the folio of 1632 opens a new epoch in Shakspearian criticism, of which the first fruits only are yet apparent. At present it has not borne anything sweet to the taste and little that is good for food, but has kindled in editors and critics of the day the acrimonious spirit of George Steevens. At the moment of discovery Mr. Collier was too much elated by it, and exacted from his brethren of the guild a homage which they were not inclined to pay. Time and reflection, however, have "changed his hand and checked his pride," and in his recent edition of the poet he rarely abuses the good fortune that put those MS. corrections in his hand. Mr. Dyce has abated none of his earlier hostility to the anonymous annotator—much, in our opinion, to the detriment of his own "eclectic text." He reverses the partiality of the lover—

He has no faults, or I no faults can spy;  
He is all beauty, or all blindness I—

and says that nearly all is barren from Dan to Beersheba in these marginal scholia. To an annotator more intent upon his author's interests than his own, they are invaluable both for what they set right and what they make or leave amiss; and we are more disposed to condone Mr. Collier's joy in his acquisition than Mr. Dyce's general depreciation of it. We understand that this controversy is shortly to be tried over again, and we therefore reserve further dissection of its merits to another occasion; yet we cannot conclude our remarks on these Montagu and Capulet editors of Shakspeare, without reminding our readers of the real kind and value of these MS. corrections.

However far removed the "corrector" may be from the genuine text as contained in the author's fair manuscript, he at least stands nearer to the autograph than any conjectural emendator from the days of Rowe to the present hour. There is little or no appearance of his having used conjecture at all—on the contrary, there are many tokens of his having recorded facts. It is by no means impossible, so mechanically does he go to work in supplying stage-directions, correcting compositors' blunders, and redressing transpositions of words and lines, that he may have seen the copies in use at the theatres early in the 17th century—that he may have heard some of the original actors in the Shakspearian dramas declaim, or at least may have gathered from very early tradition the *verba ipsissima* that Burbage, Louin, and Taylor uttered. His emendations are alleged to be upwards of 20,000 in number. A large proportion of them are of the simplest, and, therefore, of the most acceptable kind, since they demand little faith, and involve little disturbance of the received readings. The change of a stop, the substitution of a word which makes sense for a word which perplexes the sense of a passage, the restoration of a transposed line, are often all that the corrector attempts to do. Many of these alterations anticipate the suggestions of the saner and shrewder critics; some of them suggest readings wholly new; some point to unsuspected corruptions; some—and these rather confirm than derogate from the fidelity of the commentator—are clearly wrong; and all speak to the fact that some positive acquaintance with documentary evidence long irreparably lost was possessed by the "corrector." Mr. Collier, indeed, has gained small credit by his unlooked for ally. Had he lived two centuries ago, and brought the Turk into Christendom, he could hardly have incurred more odium than the discovery of the annotated folio has brought upon him. Some years ago he was accused of forging these "MS. corrections," and, under the presentation of a *nominiis umbra*, of shooting his own innovations. He is still vigorously assailed by his conservative competitor, who describes his "discovery" as a heap of "dross with a few particles of golden ore." "*Non nostri est tantas componere lites*," and we will therefore merely repeat our conviction that neither of the editions before us precludes the undertaking of a third, founded upon juster principles, excluding unnecessary and unseemly controversies, and borrowing from each the excellent materials which they respectively contain. That two editions of Shakspeare should have been produced within a few months of one another is a healthy symptom in literature, and, in connexion

with the popularity of his plays whenever a manager puts his hand earnestly to the work of representing them, is a proof that a taste for the highest order of dramatic art flourishes under Queen Victoria as well as under Queen Elizabeth.

Shakspeare still needs such an editor as Porson was to Euripides. It is not necessary that he should undertake the task of revising the entire body of the Shakspearian drama. It would be sufficient were he to reconsider and settle the text of some four or half-dozen of the plays. *Exorietur aliquis*, we are persuaded, who, taking the labours of Knight, Collier, and Dyce into the hollow of his hand, will one day establish and purify the text—settle the vexed questions of meaning and metre, with the precision of Porson in the case of the *Hecuba* and *Medea*—and, having thus furnished a sample of a just method of revision, hand over to future Monks and Elmsleys the then easier task of a complete edition. Such an editor must, however, combine in himself qualities which no Shakspearian scholar has hitherto displayed. He must blend with the caution and accuracy of Mr. Dyce the extensive reading and unwearied diligence of Messrs. Knight and Collier. To these gifts he must add the fine sense for metrical harmony, the subtle appreciation of poetic thought, which existed so remarkably in Coleridge. We know of one person alone competent to this high office, the accomplished editor of the Literary Works of Shakspeare's greatest contemporary, Francis Bacon.

#### PRAIRIE FARMING IN AMERICA.\*

MR. CAIRD'S observations on the capabilities of the great Mississippi Prairie will be recognised as interesting and valuable by many readers. It is not requisite, in order to derive profit or satisfaction from their perusal, that you should be an intelligent young farmer with a small capital in hand, and with no objection to emigrate in search of elbowroom. Those who have the most firm intention to remain at home are perhaps the most deeply interested in the discovery of channels by which the overflow of population may be carried away on the easiest and most profitable terms. While our national consumption disposes in one day of the year's crop of ten thousand acres of foreign land, in addition to our home growth, we have the strongest inducement to persuade our healthy young men to go and grow corn for us in the most fertile and cheapest of fields. A country within fourteen days travel from Liverpool, to be reached at a cost of 7*l.* a head, where the fee simple of a virgin soil is to be purchased for 2*l.* or 3*l.* an acre—with railways which bring the farmer's produce within easy reach of such a market as will enable him in two years to replace his capital spent in purchasing, stocking, and clearing—is an encouraging *pis aller* to lay before the eyes of enterprising younger sons not addicted to the learned professions. The picture is drawn not by a smart Eden land-agent or speculator, in the hope of taking in unwary Britishers, but by an eminent English agriculturist. Nor is the reader invited to place a blind faith in Mr. Caird's conclusions. They are given in such a form as to show the exact amount of personal knowledge and local experience from which they spring: and the steps in his calculations are in general easy and obvious enough for the most ordinary intellect to follow. And, as far as we can judge, no element in the purely economical aspect of the question has been misstated or forgotten. A consideration of the social advantages or disadvantages attaching to a settlement on Mr. Caird's pet prairies, as compared with the backwoods of Canada, or other English colonies, does not enter into the plan of the volume before us. On the score of health, there is one obvious drawback to the merits of the Mississippi valley in the ague to which all settlers are liable. It is true that emigrants in the prime of life become gradually acclimatized, and that some never experience the disease at all. It is no doubt equally true that "care and remedial measures prevent or remove it;" and it is legitimate to hope, with Mr. Caird, that malaria will gradually disappear with the general settlement and cultivation of the country. This consideration may affect the health of the children of the present settler more than his own. But it must be remembered that when the country has been brought into permanent cultivation, it will not possess the allurements of its present cheapness to the purchaser. Mr. Caird's assertion that, after all, "the prevalent ague has no serious effect upon the health of the people," is not absolutely borne out by the statistics he brings in its support. The doubling of the population of Illinois in ten years only proves the influx of immigration, not the general healthiness of the State. Still less does the comparison of the mortality in Illinois and England prove anything as to the relative salubrity of the two countries. The ratio of deaths to the population of a newly settled district has no right to be as large as in an old and thickly populated one. It is mainly the young bees that swarm away from the overstocked hive. Fourteen in a thousand dying yearly in Illinois against twenty-four in England do not, under the circumstances, show a favourable contrast in behalf of the Western prairies.

Previously to his visiting Illinois, Mr. Caird's Transatlantic tour led him to the clearings of Western Canada. His opinion of the prospects of succeeding in a farm in the backwoods is by no means high. The labour of clearing is very great. It is the work of a month for a single man to cut the timber on an acre of land, and pile it ready for burning. A winter and summer

are needed before the solitary settler can put in his first crop of corn on his first cleared patch of six or seven acres. In some situations, free grants of a hundred acres are made to emigrants, on condition of their bringing twelve acres under cultivation within four years. The condition, as Mr. Caird remarks, is probably a reasonable measure of what can be done within that period by one man and his family. Where the land is acquired for nothing, the cost of production and the delay in waiting for the first return are not such as necessarily to deter settlers from undertaking the task, and persevering until they are rewarded with success. But for good land in the more favourable localities, even before clearing, as much as 5*l.* or 6*l.* an acre is asked. It is difficult for the Canadian backwoods, under such conditions, to rival the attractions of the Mississippi prairies, which offer the emigrant a cheaper freehold, and require less labour before yielding a profitable return. Highly improved land in Western Canada was valued last year from 15*l.* to 20*l.* an acre; while in the centre of the State of Illinois, the best land in actual cultivation may be purchased for 10*l.* In fact, the prairie farm, with equal facilities of communication, and superior fertility, is to be bought for less than the cost of clearing the forest farm of its timber. Another obvious permanent advantage possessed by the prairie farmer lies in the cheapness of ox and horse labour. Manual labour is estimated at double its English cost in Illinois; and there is no difference in the facility of its supply to render it cheaper in the Canada back settlements. But the power of unlimited grazing on the prairie in the summer, and feeding on prairie hay in the winter, lowers the expense of maintaining working cattle so greatly as to bring the average cost of the labour of production within the English rate. The Canadian farmer has no such opportunity of making up the leeway lost by the dearthness of his manual labour.

It is almost with a feeling of satisfaction that we welcome Mr. Caird's confession that it is possible to go ahead too fast even in Illinois. It is notorious that the development of railway accommodation has so far outrun the actual necessities of the traffic of the country as to have disappointed those who looked for an immediate profit on the capital sunk in railway construction. But for such as can afford to wait, there is no doubt that the carrying trade of the prairies must in the end prove a paying security; and those who cannot afford to wait have no right to invest money in the railroads of a new country. Where not only the channel of communication has to be made, but the traffic which is to flow along its course has to be created, there are two contingencies of which the speculator has to take the chance for one in the more advanced stage of civilization where the circulation of produce is already going on through existing channels. Produce must be grown before it can be circulated. Those who make provision for its circulation before it is grown are lending on the strength of the future resources of the State, with a judgment which more or less time is required to justify. Many circumstances may modify the apparent rashness of counting your chickens before they are hatched; but in all cases alike you must be prepared to wait until the natural date for hatching the chickens. The evil of excessive speculation, unaccompanied by the necessary patience to wait, has not been confined to the promoters of railways in Illinois. The war-prices of grain in Europe had for two years stimulated immigration from Canada and the Eastern States to an enormous extent. The hope of realizing, by a single grain-crop, the purchase-money of the land, induced a more reckless spirit of overbuying their means among the new settlers. The war prices dropped, as is well known, so suddenly as to produce commercial litigation between shippers and consignees in every Court between the Black Sea and the Mississippi. And in the next year the Western States were visited at once by a money panic and by a season of extraordinary unhealthiness and sterility. Colonists of two years' standing, who had brought large hopes and small means to the land of promise, found themselves at once ill and impoverished, if not ruined. At the time of Mr. Caird's visit, in the autumn of 1858, this discouraging run of ill-luck had just produced its full effect in the distance. The tide of immigration had for the time almost ceased to flow. The moral drawn by Mr. Caird is such as might be expected from his general confidence in the resources of the country—that the present is a most favourable time for commencing to farm in Illinois. "The panic of 1857 has not yet been forgotten, and the prices at which every sort of contract (building, fencing, ploughing) may be executed, are 50 per cent. below the average rates."

Until the railroad from Chicago to Cairo opened to the Illinois corn-growers markets on Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, the raising of stock was the most natural and profitable business of the prairie farmer. The monied men of Illinois are still in general the cattle breeders; and they have sense and energy enough to spare no pains in improving their stock by the infusion of English blood. Mr. Caird saw at a Springfield cattle-show a short-horned bull bred by Lord Ducie, and heard of one for which 500*l.* had been paid in England. The natural grass of the prairies, which, though succulent and nutritious in the spring and summer, is too coarse in the autumn for cattle in good condition, gives way by degrees under close feeding to the blue grass of Kentucky (*Poa pratensis*) and white clover. But the quickest, and now the most generally adopted method of improving the prairie pasture, is to break it up for a short course of cropping

\* *Prairie Farming in America*. By James Caird, M.P. London: Longmans. 1859.



with grain, and then to sow the land with the grasses in question. For those who prefer sheep-farming, there is an equal opening. Under a system of six months' feeding on the open prairie, and six in the enclosed winter pastures, a flock of merinos imported from the State of New York has been found to increase one-fourth in weight and size. The climate and soil of Illinois are thought by the most experienced sheepowners to suit the merino better than the Southdown breed. Not less pains have been taken than in the case of the cattle to improve the form of the sheep by importing the purest European blood. According to the information received from one of Mr. Caird's most trusted authorities, good merinos are to be bought in flocks on the prairie at 8s. to 12s. 6d. a-head. The fleece weighs from four to five pounds, and the wool sells for 1s. 8d. to 2s. a pound. With a crop of clover hay, of two tons an acre, to be mown twelve successive years after one sowing off land that has never been manured except by the winter feeding, and with no epidemic to be feared among the flocks, the returns from this branch of farming must be regular and profitable. Mr. Caird gives in a single sentence an enticing hint of the prospects of a dairy-farmer. "He can sell his cheese on the spot at 42s. a cwt., which is not far short of the average price realized by dairy-farmers in Scotland, where the *rent is higher than the price of land in Illinois.*"

Mr. Caird appears to have undergone his own little experience of losing his way on the prairie. It is worth quoting, not as a deeply interesting adventure, but as characteristic of the scenery in which an English M.P. in search of statistics may find himself within a fortnight of the close of the session:—

After driving a few miles through the inclosed farms which surround the town, we reached the open unbroken prairie, and turning short off the track on which we had hitherto been driving, we stood across the great plain which stretched out before us. The horses struck without hesitation into the long coarse grass, through which they pushed on with very little inconvenience, although it was in many places higher than their heads. It was not thick, and parted easily before them; then sweeping under the bottom of our wagon, it rose in a continuous wave behind us as we passed along. The surface of the ground was firm and smooth. We had fixed our eye on a grove of timber on the horizon as our guide, and drove on for about an hour in a straight line, as we believed, towards it. But stopping now and then to look at the soil and the vegetation, we found that the grove had disappeared. Without knowing it, we must have got into a hollow; so we pressed on. But after two hours' steady driving, we could see nothing but the long grass and the endless prairie, which seemed to rise slightly all round us. I advised the driver to fix his eye upon a cloud right ahead of us, the day being calm, and to drive straight for it. Proceeding thus, in about half-an-hour we again caught sight of the grove, still very distant, and the smart young American driver "owned up" that he had lost his way. We had got into a flat prairie about five miles square; one of the horses stepped a little quicker than the other, and we had been diligently driving in a circle for the last two hours.

The traditional Indian habit of setting fire to the prairie grass year after year has been the best imaginable preservative of the virgin virtues of the soil for its destined European owners. The successive vegetations of hundreds or even thousands of years, returned entire in the form of ashes to the ground of originally great fertility from which they sprung, have left "a rich black mould with sufficient sand to render it friable, the surface varying in depth from twelve inches to several feet, lying on a rich but not stiff yellow subsoil, below which there is generally blue clay." A comparative analysis made for Mr. Caird by Professor Voelker, of four different samples of prairie soil, bears out, in the proportions of their general ingredients, their character for fertility, and discloses a percentage of nitrogen almost double of that found in the most fertile British earths. Mr. Caird calculates, that of this constituent the ordinary layer of prairie soil contains a sufficient amount for the production of more than a hundred heavy wheat crops. But the extraordinary richness in ammonia is in itself a danger in regard of wheat cultivation, from forcing the summer growth too rapidly. The scientific remedy appears to lie in the use of lime, of which there is a deficiency in the composition of the prairie soils. As this cure is within the reach of the Illinois farmer, from the abundance of procurable lime, and the ease of carriage, it is probable that the wheat crop will before long be less precarious on the prairie. But for ease of cultivation and harvesting, as well as for certainty of yield, Indian corn will for some time continue the favourite staple of the settler. It is his simplest and surest provision for his first winter. He plants the first broken ground by dibbling the seed with his axe into the rough sod once turned over by the plough. It is never in a hurry. "It can be cut at any time after it is ripe, and takes no injury by standing either uncut or in the shock, for many weeks." It is the easiest of corn to shell, and it yields as much as a hundred bushels an acre. Two men and a boy with four horses can till a hundred acres. Its average price of late years in Chicago has been 1s. 8d. a bushel.

We adverted to the possibility of social drawbacks existing in reduction of all this Arcadian prosperity. There can be no doubt that even in the most pastoral or bucolic districts a stranger must take care to keep his eye skinned. Mr. Caird gives an elaborate description of the "Shin-plaster" or "Wild Cat" system of banking, as still practised in the Western States, though "of course utterly discountenanced by all bankers of standing and respectability." It is sufficient to observe that the first *soubriquet* probably denotes the extreme intrinsic value of the paper to its unfortunate holder, while the second implies the mental agility of circulating notes from a bank of issue in some undiscovered region of the wilderness, to whose bourne no issued note can ever return. He also quotes a report given him by a Yankee fellow-traveller of a singular case of pleading the custom of the

country, which exemplifies the dangerous legal smartness of the American mind:—

"Two steamers were racing on the Mississippi. A passenger was seen—both made for him. A plank was shot ashore from the foremost boat, and he stepped on to it. But they were in such a hurry that they drew in the plank, and threw him into the river. An action was raised, and the owners of the boat pleaded 'custom.' But the judge held that a contract to 'carry' could not be fulfilled by throwing a man into the water, notwithstanding custom."

"Was the man drowned?" said I.

"No: but he war darn't near't."

After all, the custom pleaded was not much more regardless of private feelings, (and apparently not legally much more dubious) than the one held up so recently by the Lord Chief Justice of England for the consideration of the latest invincible set of jurymen, who couldn't agree not to differ.

#### RADETSKY.

##### Second Notice.

AFTER the action at Znaym, and the armistice which followed it, the Archduke Charles resigned his command, and at the same time Wimpffen, the chief of the general staff, retired. Field-Marshal Prince Lichtenstein was at once appointed Commander-in-Chief, and by his selection Radetsky was named to the office vacated by Wimpffen. In the state of exhaustion to which Austria was then reduced, it would have been little short of madness to continue the contest with the overwhelming forces of Napoleon. Great sacrifices were inevitable, but there was no alternative. The French troops occupied a large portion of the richest provinces of the empire—there was no money in the treasury—there were no supplies for what remained of the army. Radetsky was among those who advised a peace at any price. He felt that it could only be a truce, but he saw that the best that could be done was to gain time for the formation of a new army, and for the accumulation of military resources. The peace was concluded, and Radetsky occupied the post of chief of the general staff. Instead of holding a command in the field, he now became an administrator. His task was no doubt a hard one—difficulties surrounded him on every side. The war administration at Vienna was a complicated system of machinery which had uniformly broken down in war, and did not work very successfully in peace, if anything was required to be done. Added to this, the state of the finances made it very difficult for the Government to find sufficient funds to reorganize properly the army, even up to the numbers which Napoleon had prescribed for the military establishment of Austria. It would seem, however, that Radetsky never lost heart or despaired of the final result, but, so far as his powers extended, was employed constantly in training the officers of his department, in introducing improvements, and in preparing for a struggle which his practical sagacity told him could not be far distant. Whatever may have been the feelings of the Court of Vienna after the French marriage, the national and military feeling of Austria was still one of determined animosity to Napoleon. It had enabled the Empire to offer an heroic though unsuccessful resistance, and inspired efforts which finally led to a triumphant issue. With that spirit Radetsky and many of his comrades were deeply imbued. History, perhaps, has scarcely done them justice, or borne sufficient testimony to the bravery of a nation which, though often beaten in the field, was never subdued, which was repeatedly obliged to make peace on humiliating terms, but was never reduced to the abject degradation of the kingdoms and principalities of Germany. From that infamy Austria was preserved by the gallantry and devotion of her army, and the men who formed and commanded it. Archdukes and Field-Marshal lost great battles, but the country was saved by the skill and courage of subordinate officers and soldiers.

During the interval of peace which followed the treaty concluded after the defeat of Wagram, nothing remained for Austria but to repair by every possible effort the losses which had been suffered, and to restore her finances and her army, so as to be able, when the opportunity presented itself, to reassume her just position in the European system. Such, no doubt, was the policy of Metternich. Still nothing could be done rashly in the exhausted state of the Imperial resources. Time was everything. Metternich was therefore obliged to consent to the employment of an Austrian corps in the French invasion of Russia, but at the same time he strengthened at home the military position of his Government. At this period Radetsky was his constant adviser on all matters relating to the military affairs of the empire, and it may be believed that his experience and knowledge were of no small weight in the counsels by which the Austrian Government was guided throughout that eventful crisis. Whilst the Court of Vienna was offering its mediation, military preparations were actively pushed forward, till at length an army was brought together which permitted Austria to throw her sword into the scale.

When the army of observation was first formed in Bohemia, Radetsky was appointed to the command of a division. But it was soon perceived that to employ him in such a capacity was to place in a comparatively obscure position one from whom the greatest things were to be expected. He was therefore made Chief of the General Staff—or, as it used to be called in our own service, Quartermaster-General—to Schwartzberg, in which capacity he served during the Leipzig campaign and the subsequent advance of the Allies upon Paris. Throughout that time

he was in a position scarcely less responsible than that of the Commander-in-Chief, and it is easy to understand how great must have been the difficulties to be overcome, not only in the field, from having to direct the movements of a newly-raised and ill-supplied force, but from the confusion in the camp of the Allies, and the want of combination in their military operations. With Royal personages pretending to command their own armies—with bitter jealousies between the troops and commanders of the different nations—with constant changes of plans, and invariable delay in carrying out any one of them—it was a hard and dispiriting time for the scientific soldiers who were really in earnest about their work. But throughout all these difficulties the Chief of the Austrian Staff only increased his reputation. The success of the Austrian troops at Brienne was achieved under his personal command, and he was recognised on all sides as one of the first officers that had been produced by the long and obstinate struggle with France. Honours and decorations were showered upon him, and, as soon as the news arrived of the return of Napoleon from Elba, his services were again put into requisition. He was first dispatched on a military mission to Italy, to concert with the Austrian commanders the plan of operations in that country. He then resumed his former post under Prince Schwartzberg, whom he joined at Heilbronn, where a final conference on the plans of the campaign was being held by the Duke of Wellington, the Prince, and the Russian general, Barclay—the place in which, more than a century before, Marlborough and Prince Eugene had concerted a plan of operations.

The rapid conclusion of the campaign by the English and Prussian troops in Flanders left nothing to be done by the rest of the allied armies. Radetsky returned to Vienna, and was re-instated as head of the department of the general staff. But he quickly began to find himself uncomfortable in that office. He was a zealous military reformer, and now that the danger was over, there was little disposition to listen to his suggestions. After a year spent in vain efforts to introduce changes which he deemed essential for the improvement of the Austrian army, he solicited a removal from a post which he felt to be now unfitted for him. He was subsequently appointed to a divisional command, and was then sent to Ofen, to act as deputy to the Archduke Ferdinand, the Commander-in-Chief in Hungary. That appointment was far from grateful to him. He was condemned to routine duties which to a man of his habits and ability afforded no sufficient occupation, and, at the same time, he knew that there was work worthy of him to be done in the Austrian army, which, by the force of circumstances and the operation of personal influences, he had been prevented from doing. It is the common fate of men whose views go beyond the immediate necessities of the moment, to see their advice, the fruit of long experience, superciliously rejected by official departments, and to find that their counsels are only listened to when the apprehension of great dangers overrules official obstructiveness. Such in a remarkable degree was the lot of Radetsky. At a time when he was pre-eminently fitted for the most important post in the service of the Emperor, when his activity was as yet unimpaired by the advance of age, when he united vigour and ability with a long and ripe experience of war, he was shelved in employments of little more than a formal character, and was debarred, to his great reluctance, from accomplishing the changes which he felt to be necessary in the organization of the army. And at length, in the year 1829, he was appointed Governor of the fortress of Olmütz, when it was thought—and he himself shared the general opinion—that he had for ever retired from active service.

But after the Revolution of July the Austrian Government concentrated considerable masses of troops in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, of which Frimont was Commander-in-Chief. At the earnest request of that officer, Radetsky was ordered to Italy, where at no great distance of time he succeeded to the chief command. It was then that he converted the Imperial army in Italy into a school of military instruction, and not only brought the troops under his command into the highest state of efficiency, but gave to all under him a practical and scientific training which has been invaluable to the corps of Austrian officers. His army was annually manœuvred on the great battlefields of Lombardy, and the utmost attention was paid to the instruction of regimental officers and men. So much activity naturally provoked considerable opposition, but the Field-Marshal succeeded at length in overcoming the obstacles thrown in his way. When the moment of danger arrived, though wanting the numbers necessary to combat the Italian insurrection and the Sardinian invasion, he could at least reckon with certainty on the skill and devotion of the generals and officers under his command.

There seems no reason to doubt that, in the middle of the year 1847, Radetsky discovered the perils which menaced the Austrian dominion in Italy. Reinforcements were urgently demanded, but a very small addition was made to the available resources of the Field-Marshal, for the Government at Vienna could not be brought to appreciate the true character of the crisis. When the insurrection broke out at Milan, the number of the troops which could be employed in its suppression, without denuding the fortresses, was utterly insufficient, and the probability of an irruption of the Piedmontese army under Charles Albert made it imperative upon the Field-Marshal to withdraw his troops from Milan and retire upon the fortresses. Venice as well as Milan was lost,

the Italian regiments were greatly weakened by desertion, and the state of things at Prague, at Vienna, and at Pesth, afforded little hope that sufficient reinforcements could be sent to the peninsula. It was not till the month of May that the Field-Marshal was strong enough to assume the offensive, when there followed the succession of brilliant actions which led to the complete discomfiture and flight of the Piedmontese invaders. It was the turning point in the greatest crisis in the history of Austria. The rebellious provinces were recovered, and the empire was saved. The highest eulogies have been pronounced by military critics upon the conduct of that campaign. So long as the Austrians were compelled to remain upon the defensive, their discipline and their *morale* remained unshaken in spite of the difficulties which appeared on every side; and when the time for action arrived, a series of masterly manœuvres accomplished the destruction of the enemy, and re-established the Austrian rule in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces. The following year brought new laurels to the Imperial arms, and again at Novara the strategical superiority of the Austrian commander, combined with the steady gallantry of the troops, inflicted a signal chastisement upon the army of Charles Albert. Both campaigns were eminently glorious to the Austrians, whilst the first of them serves to show how wisely the Imperial position in Italy had been selected so as to render it possible to hold the country in the event of a sudden attack by a preponderating force. In truth, with the works of Verona and Mantua and the smaller fortresses, Austria has a nearly impregnable position. Reinforcements can be thrown into Italy either by the passes of the Styrian Alps, which are now traversed by a railroad, or by the Brenner Pass, which immediately connects Verona with the Tyrol and with the immense military force always kept by Austria in the Vorarlberg; and unless she be simultaneously attacked on the Moravian frontier or on the line of the Danube, her position in Italy is one which may be long and successfully defended against very considerable forces. If Lombardy should again become the theatre of war, it will be no disadvantage to the Austrian commanders to have been trained on the ground by so able a tactician as Radetsky, and to have learned their duty under so devoted a servant of the Empire.

The battle of Novara was the last of the triumphs of Radetsky. Though personally anxious to retire from further service, he was prevailed upon to remain in Lombardy with the highest powers, military and civil. His difficult task he discharged, it would seem, with sagacity and without harshness. It is well known that personally he was never unpopular with the Italian subjects of Austria, whilst by the army, as might have been expected, he was universally beloved. On general questions of policy his views were distinguished by strong common sense. For the old system of Government he seems to have entertained no great respect; he was anxious rather to conciliate as much as possible than to punish the disaffected, and he seems to have been greatly averse to the Russian intervention in Hungary, as well as to that violent policy of the late Prince Schwartzberg which so nearly involved Germany in all the calamities of civil war. It is to be regretted that, in the biography of such a man, we are not presented with original dispatches and official memorandums, which would be a far more satisfactory guide in forming our judgment than the encomiums of so partial an historian as the "Austrian Veteran." Possibly Austrian official etiquette forbids the publication of such really interesting documents. Radetsky's private manuscripts were unfortunately lost on the retreat from Milan. He had written his own memoirs, as well as composed a number of papers on military subjects of every kind; for, as has been stated before, he was throughout his career an indefatigable student. His biographer, writing, no doubt, with the feeling of an Austrian officer and a devoted personal friend, is the eulogist rather than the historian of Field-Marshal Radetsky, and his language borders upon excessive admiration. Nevertheless, when it is recollected how great a part was played by Radetsky in the wars of more than half a century, and how eminent were the services which he rendered to his Sovereign and his country, it is easy to excuse the language of affectionate enthusiasm.

#### POPLAR HOUSE ACADEMY.\*

IT may perhaps have occurred to some of our readers to wonder, as we have often wondered ourselves, what sort of a tale that would be which should aim at depicting the quiet course of an ordinary life. The outer surface of such a life is calm, dull, and uninteresting enough to those who look on it from without, and see nothing of the strong tides of feeling, the violent under-currents of passion, that are at work beneath. It is not strange, therefore, that practised writers should feel it far more easy to draw on their imagination for stirring incidents, intricate "situations" and romantic scenes—that tales professedly "of real life" should be so rare as they are, and that those who do attempt to write them should crowd into one life, or fraction of a life, the adventure and romance of twenty. To each of us, probably, there occur some one or two incidents, between sixteen and sixty, interesting enough to furnish a readable chapter; but none of us have lived a three-volume novel, and all of us would have been sorry to do so. And yet,

\* *Poplar House Academy.* By the Authoress of "Mary Powell." London: Hall, Virtue, and Co. 1859.



though real life seems unable to furnish interest enough for a fiction, it has so keen an interest of its own that that of fiction palls ere we have advanced far in our own history; and with each year added to our age, we find that the best novels become less and less absorbing, as we gain more insight into the real interests around and within us. It has sometimes surprised us, then, to find how seldom any novelist attempts to win the public ear to a tale of such incidents and interests as are familiar to us all—a tale from those “short and simple annals” which contain the events which have most moved us, and display the characters of such men and women as those who daily pass us in the street, or kneel beside us in the church. And when such an attempt is made, it is evident that the author feels it impossible to carry it out; and the smooth and even tenour of his volumes is ere long disturbed by some strange or startling occurrence, which, if it relieves their dullness, deprives them of the pretensions to simplicity and truthfulness with which they opened. Generally, too, such stories are dull—wanting alike the entertainment of fiction and the solid value of biography—dull to a degree of rapidity which compels us in utter weariness to abandon them half-read. We have often thought that this ought not to be—that even in the ordinary lives of persons interesting by no remarkable quality of heart or mind, there is often enough to supply material for a tale well worth our listening to, if it were but well told. The career of the honest, hard-working son of an artisan or peasant, who has worked his way to the rank of a successful merchant—of the young girl whose talent and industry, well used and well directed, have saved herself from ruin, and dependent relatives from destitution—however little of romantic adventure there may have been in either, might yet afford the groundwork for an exquisite fiction, if there be not sufficient record of either to supply more than the merest skeleton of biography. Nay, even in a life subject to no such vicissitudes, imagination can conceive, if personal knowledge does not indicate, ample stores of interesting and valuable experience, which might be made to furnish forth entertainment for an evening's leisure if there were skill and taste to arrange and mould them in a style suited at once to the subject and the purpose. Until now, we have never seen a work of fiction which seemed to deserve the title of a *Tale of Real Life*; but we must thank the authoress of *Mary Powell* for having justified, in her present work, our belief that such a tale might be so told as to find many and grateful listeners.

About the *verisemblance*, simplicity, and reality of the story there can be no question. Its construction—it cannot be said to have a plot—is that of many and many an unwritten biography, and among its readers there will be not a few who will recognise it as little more than a sober and truthful portrait of their own existence. There are many young ladies, doubtless, who remember schooldays spent at *Poplar House Academy*, and who will feel an interest strongly partaking of personal regard in the humble and varying fortunes of the Misses Middlemass. Those amiable ladies, too, are familiar to some of us. We have often met the quiet, shy, and rather nervous eldest, rendered somewhat languid by ill-health, but still useful, gentle, and even-tempered—constantly liable to be overruled and somewhat imperiously treated by younger and more energetic members of the family, but respected withal, and exercising an influence over all their proceedings none the less real because little felt and never seen—calming the passionate, soothing the irritable, and ever ready to assist in repairing the mischief which she has in vain striven to prevent—the type of a sensitive, dutiful, sensible, but not strong-minded old maid. Perhaps no old maid in fiction was ever drawn more lifelike and loveable than Isabella Middlemass. Perfectly natural is the affection manifested by the school-girls for the kindly, housekeeping invalid, who withdrew from the most harassing portions of school discipline and duties, but was ever ready to counsel, and soothe, and sympathize in all their difficulties and troubles. True to life is also the active, energetic, rather too busy and bustling Jacintha—a very necessary personage in all the rough work of teaching and government, for we suppose that even among young ladies the task of education is not altogether smooth and simple—not very amiable, perhaps, and infected with the weakness of despising and shrinking from her vocation, but nevertheless vigorously buckling herself to its duties, and performing them with businesslike strictness and promptitude. Her defects of temper and judgment are precisely those of her class. Women who are capable of hard work and unpleasant offices are generally somewhat disposed to be headstrong and impatient, and physical weakness, borne up by resolute determination, generally imparts a tone of sharpness to their voice, and a shade of harshness to their manner. Such women seldom obtain the confidence of the young, though they usually command respect from all. They inspire awe rather than affection, and perhaps the consciousness of this contributes in some degree to sour their temper and increase the *brusquerie* of their demeanour. Most of the ladies we have known who have been compelled to the masculine duty of self-dependence have insensibly assumed a manner and tone less quiet and gentle than is natural to their more favoured sisters. Most of them share in some degree the impatience and self-will attributed by our authoress to her practical woman of business. The pleasant, lively, good-tempered youngest sister is very prettily drawn, and fits very naturally into her appropriate place. Her relation to the children, her simple and winning manner with them, and her unaffected, informal method of teaching

are lightly and skilfully sketched; and the glimpses into the schoolroom which are allowed to us seem to reveal a pleasing and lifelike interior, broken only by a few interludes of serious trouble and annoyance. There is a hint on household arrangements minute enough for a practical handbook to school-keeping, which reminds us of the one standing charge against young ladies' schools—insufficiency and monotony of diet—and adds to the air of real experience which pervades the book, especially that part of it wherein are narrated the purely feminine joys and sorrows which alone could find entrance within the walls of the academy.

In dealing with gentlemen, or what she intends for such, the authoress is less fortunate. There is not one of her masculine characters that deserves either interest or regard; and the two on whom most care and attention are bestowed are simply exaggerated caricatures of a couple of under-bred and overgrown schoolboys. Selfish, good-humoured John Middlemass, who would rather support his sisters than let them want, but who is very glad to avoid the obligation of doing so, though by means of what he considers an occupation rather beneath the dignity of the family, is a tolerably natural and ordinary character. But we see very little of him, and still less of his much more respectable friend, Mr. Mortlake, the lover of Jacintha, disgusted by her prevarication in regard to her schoolmistressship, and not reconciled to her until the end of the book. The most prominent male personage in the volumes is Marian's admirer, Mr. Francis Duncan—a young man who in any society at all fastidious would have been eschewed as an impertinent puppy—together with his “shadow,” Mr. Jekyl, a coxcomb of much the same species. Young men who play practical jokes on strangers, and lay wagers on their issue—who, for instance, tie boiled crabs to a young lady's hair as she sits reading on the beach—do not, in real life, meet with the favour which Miss Middlemass records herself to have shown them. If the object of their impertinence happened to have a relative of their own sex within call, the result might probably be exceedingly unpleasant; and we can hardly think that Messrs. Jekyl and Duncan can have gone through life without provoking consequences of a rougher description than those which followed the episode of the crab.

Why the heroes of a lady's novel should almost always be either foolish, priggish, insipid, or coxcombical we cannot understand. But—excepting such rare creations as *John Halifax*, the *Head of the Family*, and perhaps *Paul Ferroll*—such is certainly the case with nine in ten of the favourites of female novelists. It is rather disappointing to find feminine powers of observation so ill seconded by those of comprehension and sympathy as is here the case. Ladies can give admirable imitations of the minutiae of masculine manners, gait, and language; but the cleverest among them fail, as writers of fiction, to reach much further; and their delineations of masculine character are generally out of drawing and proportion—grotesque, stupid, or contemptible. The latter faults are certainly the more general; and eccentricity seems to be adopted only as a refuge by ladies anxious to avoid the censure of critics thoroughly sick of the insipid heroes of ordinary novels. The authoress of *Poplar House Academy* evidently intended to describe a lively, light-hearted, gentlemanly pair of youthful friends; but either experience or graphic skill and taste have been lamentably wanting when she produced the two impertinent inanities above-mentioned.

The serious blemish which the absurd episode in which these young gentlemen figure casts upon a book otherwise remarkable for sense and sobriety, is the more to be regretted that it seems absolutely unnecessary. The love passages between Duncan and Marian do not add in any degree to the interest of the tale, which lies entirely in its simple and homely delineations of middle-class life, under its quietest and least romantic aspects. The authoress appears to have imagined, however, that she was bound to adhere in this matter to the usual practice of novelists. She was not courageous enough to venture upon the eccentricity of a fiction entirely divested of romance and love-making, and she was not skilful enough to manage a second love story so well as that of Jacintha and her admirer, which is kept in the background with good effect on the naturalness and liveliness of the book. She cannot blend an amatory episode with her pictures of maidenly home life in such style as to produce an harmonious whole. That demands a vividness of fancy and an ingenuity of construction in which she is deficient; and it is a great pity that she should have been induced to disfigure her prettily-painted “interiors,” so modest and truthful, with these unamusing caricatures. Caricature, indeed, is not her forte. All the strongly-marked characters in these volumes are the least natural and pleasing, and those which are intended to call forth a good-humoured smile only incline us—and no others in the story do at all incline us—to be guilty of the rudeness of a yawn.

The style of *Poplar House Academy* is exactly suited to the matter and to the imaginary narrator—the old-maidenly Isabella. It is plain, unpretending, almost homely, and with such a tendency towards gossip as naturally belongs to the character and the subject. To cite any passage as illustrative would be very difficult and very useless—very much like choosing a brick as sample of a house, in order to attract intending purchasers. To those who read novels for excitement's sake—to relieve them from the listlessness of a day in which they have nothing to do, or to give a pleasing titillation to

nerves benumbed with ennui—no one can recommend a tale so simple and natural. To them it would be as dull as reality, and they would never get through the first volume. To those who read "for the story" it will have little attraction; for story "there is none to tell," or next to none. But to those who read it on a quiet evening after a good day's work—to those who read with a sober taste rather than with omnivorous mental appetite—it is likely to prove an agreeable and welcome variety, after the laboured piquancy of more pretentious works. Those who know, by the sad experience of the reviewer, how wearisome a task novel-reading may become, will probably agree with us in wishing that more of the novel-writers of our day were capable of imitating the good taste, simple style, and modest colouring which are the crowning merits of the pictures of English home life contained in these two little volumes.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE SATURDAY REVIEW

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Price 6d. unstamped; or 7d. stamped.

In consequence of numerous applications from persons desirous of completing their Sets of the "Saturday Review," all the early Numbers have been reprinted; and the Publisher is now able to deliver single copies of each number from the commencement, at 6d. each copy, unstamped. He is also prepared to supply entire volumes as under:—

Vol. I. cloth lettered, price 16s. 6d., or half-bound, 19s. 6d.	
" II. " " 16s. 6d. " 23s. 6d.	
" III. " " 16s. 6d. " 19s. 6d.	
" IV. " " 16s. 6d. " 19s. 6d.	
" V. " " 16s. 6d. " 19s. 6d.	
" VI. " " 16s. 6d. " 19s. 6d.	

Cases for Binding, price 2s.

Also Reading Cases, to contain single copies, price 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.

London: Published at 39, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.

### ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

FAREWELL SEASON OF MR. CHARLES KEAN AS MANAGER.

On Monday, and during the week, will be presented Shakspeare's historical Play of KING HENRY THE FIFTH.

**MR. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT'S FIRST MATINEE OF CHAMBER MUSIC, WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY, April 11th, at half-past Three, at which he will be assisted by M. SAINTOR, Signor PIATTI, Mr. HOWELL, M. SCHREURS, Mr. S. PRATTEY, Mr. CHAZIEUX, and Mr. C. HARPER.** Owing to the approaching dissolution of Parliament, the Concerts announced for May 7th and May 21st are postponed.—Tickets for the First Concert, Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved, 7s.; to be obtained at Messrs. Addison, Hoeller, and Lucas's, 210, Regent-street; and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—The celebrated Christy's Minstrels will resume their Popular ENTERTAINMENT on Monday Evening next, April 11, at the St. James's Hall, to be repeated EVERY EVENING at Eight, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at Three o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. To be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**ORATIONS by MR. T. MASON JONES.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.** THIS DAY (Saturday, April 9th), at Half-past Three, will be repeated the Oration on MILTON, THE PATRIOT, STATESMAN, PROSE WRITER AND POET; and on MONDAY next, April 11th (by Desire), the Oration on CURRAN, AND THE WITS AND ORATORS OF THE IRISH BAR, at Half-past eight o'clock.

Subsequent Orations will be given on Edmund Burke, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Charles James Fox, and John Wesley, the dates of which will be duly announced. Stalls (numbered), 6s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Back Seats, 1s. May be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**MR. CHARLES DICKENS, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Long-acre.—On WEDNESDAY, in PASSION WEEK, April 20th, 1859, THE CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK. On EASTER MONDAY, THE POOR TRAVELLER, BOOTS at the HOLLY TREE INN, and MRS. GAMP. On EASTER TUESDAY, THE POOR TRAVELLER, MRS. GAMP, and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK. The Doors will be opened for each Reading at Seven. The Reading will commence at Eight.**

**PLACES FOR EACH READING.**—Stalls (numbered and Reserved), Four Shillings; Centre Area and Balconies, Two Shillings; Back Seats, One Shilling. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 103, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

**THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.**—The Rev. J. M. BELLEW, S.C.L., will give a READING from the WORKS of OLIVER GOLDSMITH, with incidents in his Life, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 13th.

The Rev. J. M. BELLEW has undertaken to procure the admission by purchase into the St. Ann's Society of an Orphan whose Father was unsuccessful in business, and died in January last, leaving a Widow and Ten Children totally unprovided for. The profits will be devoted to this purpose.

Stalls, 4s.; Centre Area and Balconies, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. To be had at Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street; at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre; Mr. Seale's Library, Circus-road, St. John's-road; and at Mrs. Ackerman's, 6, Blenheim-terrace, where Plans of the Stalls may be seen.

**HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS.—MRS. EMILUS HOLCROFT'S LECTURES, "Merry Thoughts," and the Two Great Misnomers of the Day.** On Tuesday, April 19th, will be given the "Merry Thoughts" Lecture. On Thursday, April 21st, Misnomer No. 1, "The Strong-minded Woman." Misnomer No. 2, "Crimoline," will be given early in May. Admission 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. Each Lecture will commence at Half-past Eight, and conclude at Ten. Members of Literary Institutes, &c. admitted at half-price on showing their card of membership.

**THE READER on the LAW of REAL PROPERTY GIVES NOTICE that his LECTURE at Gray's Inn Hall, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of April instant, will be postponed from two P.M. to HALF-PAST THREE P.M. of that day.** Lincoln's Inn, April 7th, 1859.

**WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—MEDAL MOUNTED ENVELOPE and BLOTTING CASES, and INK-STANDS on suite; Work, Netting, and Glove Boxes, Scent Caskets and Book-slides; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Travelling Dressing Bags, fitted complete, from 25 5s.; Ladies' Reticule and Carriage Bags, with wide openings; Ladies' Dressing Cases, from 21s.; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, from 12s. 6d.; Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Cases, silver-top bottles, from 43 3s.; Despatch Boxes, from 21s.; Travelling and Tourists' Writing Cases, from 8s.; Jewel Cases, Etui Cases, Stationery, Cabinets in Walnut and Oak, and a Variety of other Articles suitable for Presents, too various to enumerate.—To be had at H. BOBBIGUES' well-known Establishment, 42, Piccadilly.**

**TUTOR FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—A GENTLEMAN,** late Resident Tutor in a Nobleman's Family, would be happy to TAKE CHARGE of PUPILS for the HOLIDAYS, or a longer period, in Town or Country.—Address, W. S., Mr. SHAW, 27, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.

**EDUCATIONAL OFFICES, 2, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, STRAND.**—Messrs. HEINE and CO., University and School Agents, introduce competent and well-recommended ENGLISH and FOREIGN RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNESSES and TUTORS. First-class English and Foreign Schools recommended and transferred.

**THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—BRIGHTON.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN,** long resident in England, who speaks the English language fluently and correctly, is desirous of meeting with some PUPILS, to whom he would be happy to impart a correct and idiomatic knowledge of French. The teaching conducted at the pupil's or at his own residence. Schools attended. Terms moderate, by the Quarter or Single Lesson. Translations promptly executed.—Address B. B., care of Mr. JEFFS, Foreign Bookseller, 69, King's-road, Brighton.

**A CLERGYMAN, Graduate of Oxford,** wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as TUTOR in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family. He prefers young pupils, and would have no objection to travelling. High references and testimonials.—Address, Rev. M. A., Oxon., Post-office, Chesham-place, S.W.

**A GENTLEMAN,** who has resided as TUTOR in families of the highest rank, seeks a RE-ENGAGEMENT. He would not object to the care of a boy of delicate health, at home or travelling; or to a temporary engagement as Visiting Tutor. A liberal salary required. Address M. N. O., Messrs. HATCHARD and Co.'s, 187, Piccadilly.

**FOREIGN TRAVEL.—A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE (B.A.),** speaking French and Spanish, experienced in travelling, a cheerful companion, and with high references, desires an ENGAGEMENT to accompany a Gentleman, or take charge of One or Two Youths going Abroad. In the case of a short summer excursion only, a merely nominal remuneration would be considered adequate.—Address L. K. M., care of Mr. SHAW, Bookseller, 27, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.

**CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION** of CANDIDATES for FORTY VACANCIES will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners in JULY, 1859. The Competition will be open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty who, on the 1st of May next, shall be above eighteen years of age, and under twenty-three, and of good health and character. Copies of the Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Westminster, S.W. Civil Service Commission, April 4th, 1859.

**ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,** for the Relief of Decayed Artists, their Widows and Orphans.—Instituted 1814.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1842, under the immediate protection of Her Most Excellent Majesty the QUEEN.

Patron—His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, K.G.

Vice-Patrons.

The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.	The Earl of Yarborough.
The Duke of Sutherland, K.G.	Lord Lyndhurst.
The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.	Sir John Swinburne, Bart.
The Earl de Grey, K.G.	Jesse Watts Russell, Esq.
The Earl Stanhope.	

President—Sir CHARLES LOCK EASTLAKE, P.R.A.

The Nobility, Friends, and Subscribers are respectfully informed that the FORTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated in Freemasons' Hall on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant.

The Right Hon. Viscount HARDINGE in the Chair.

Stewards.

Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.

Joseph Arden, Esq.	Charles George Lewis, Esq.
Thomas Smith Cafe, Esq.	Alexander Munro, Esq.
James Crick, Esq.	John Murray, Esq.
William Day, Esq.	Edmund J. Niemann, Esq.
John H. Foley, Esq., R.A.	James Anderson Rose, Esq.
J. Calcott Horsley, Esq., A.R.A.	James R. Swinton, Esq.

Dinner on Table at Six precisely. Tickets, £1 1s. each, to be had of the Stewards; of Henry Wyndham Phillips, Esq., Honorary Secretary, 8, George-street, Hanover-square; and of the Assistant Secretary, 50, Bernard-street, Russell-square, W.C. WILLIAM JOHN ROPER, Assistant Secretary.

**THE ASYLUM OF IDIOTS, Earlswood, Red-hill, Surrey,** instituted October 27th, 1847, for the Care and Education of the Idiot, especially in the Earlier Periods of Life.

The SPRING ELECTION and ANNUAL MEETING of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of ELECTING TWENTY CHILDREN from a list of 150 Candidates, Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the Chair.

The Poll will commence at Twelve, and close at Three precisely. The Elections will occur regularly in April and October. Persons becoming Subscribers may vote immediately.

The Board have now brought together at Earlswood the afflicted inmates of Park House, Highgate, and Essex Hall, Colchester. They have done so for the sake of economy and more efficient superintendence. Although they have thus collected a large family—nearly 300 in number—they have still room to spare.

Their existing responsibilities are very great, and they dare not do so except as they are encouraged by proportionate liberality. They therefore earnestly SOLICIT HELP to maintain the family, and carry out such improvements as experience has shown to be necessary.

They plead for those who cannot plead for themselves, and they therefore feel assured they will not plead in vain.

Office, 29, Poultry, E.C. JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous }  
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

### THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made February 23rd, 1859.

"We have this day visited the Asylum, inspected the building, offices, grounds, and premises, and seen all the pupils, who are at present 279 in number—viz., 187 of the male and 92 of the female sex.

"We saw the dinner served, which was good and ample, and the arrangements in the hall generally were very satisfactory.

"We were much pleased by the cleanly and orderly condition of the pupils, and their cheerful and happy aspect. Their bodily health appeared, with few exceptions, to be very good. The several rooms also, and the beds and bedding throughout, were in creditable order.

"We learn with much satisfaction that the House Committee made regular and frequent visits to the Institution, and that the system of treatment has of late been progressively improved; among other things, by greater attention than heretofore being paid to physical and industrial training, and the development of the intellectual, however feeble, faculties of the pupils, by such natural means, in preference to wearying and overstraining them by attempts at too much mental instruction in school.

Institution generally exhibits marked improvement, and that its present condition and management reflect credit upon the Medical Superintendent, the Steward, and other officers."

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous }  
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

The Board request a perusal of the last Report, which may be had gratuitously on application at the office.

BANKERS—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

Donations and Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Drummond, 40, Charing-cross; Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street; Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square; Messrs. Richard Twining and Co., 215, Strand; the Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury; Messrs. Mills, Lawtrey, Errington, and Co., Colchester; and at the Office, 29, Poultry, where all information will be cheerfully supplied.



**LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, ISLINGTON.**

ESTABLISHED 1802.—TWO HUNDRED BEDS.

**President**—The Right Hon. LORD MONTEAGLE.

Cases of Fever of every kind, and in all stages of malignity, occurring in the Families of the Poor, or among the Domestic of the Affluent, are received into the Hospital at all hours.

**FUNDS** are PRESSINGLY NEEDED. Money may be paid to the Treasurers, Messrs. Hoare and Co., Fleet-street; or to the Secretary, at the Hospital.

**HYDROPATHY.**—MOOR PARK, Farnham, near Aldershot Camp, Surrey. Physician, EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D., Edin., Author of "Hydrophaty; or, the Natural System of Medical Treatment." John Churchill, 1837.

**LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION.****President**—The LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

The London Diocesan Home Mission has for its object the preaching of the Gospel to those whom the ordinary Parochial machinery is unable to reach, in the most densely populated districts of London. It seeks to accomplish this in two ways:—

I. By the establishment of SPECIAL SERVICES for WORKING PEOPLE in various Churches of the metropolis.

II. By the employment of MISSIONARY CLERGY. Four are at present working under the Society—two in the East and two in the North of London.

Subscriptions may be paid to the Secretary, or at Messrs. Ransom and Co.'s, 1, Pall Mall East. Post-office Orders payable at Charing-cross.

Reports may be had at the Office.

Diocesan Home Mission, 79, Pall Mall (No. 8), London, S.W.

**BANK OF DEPOSIT.**—ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.—CAPITAL STOCK, £100,000. Parties desirous of investing money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by Special Agreement, may be withdrawn without notice. The interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1836.

OFFICES—No. 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL; and 20 and 21, POULTRY, LONDON.

Liability of Proprietors Unlimited.

INVESTED FUNDS ..... £1,156,035.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Year	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
1848	£35,472	£19,840	£388,990
1853	113,612	49,128	620,898
1858	276,058	121,411	1,156,035

THE ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £450,000.

Policies expiring on LADY-DAY should be renewed before 9th April.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

**BONUS DIVISION.****GLOBE INSURANCE,**

CORNHILL AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON.—ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital ONE MILLION, All Paid-up and Invested.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq., Chairman.

THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

GEO. CARE GLYN, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.

William Chapman, Esq.

Boyce Combe, Esq.

William Dent, Esq.

J. W. Freshfield, Esq., F.R.S.

John Banks Friend, Esq.

Robert Wm. Gasson, Esq.

Robert Hawthorn, Esq.

R. Lambert Jones, Esq.

Robert Locke, Esq.

Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq.

Sheffield Neave, Esq.

Fowler Newsum, Esq.

William Phillimore, Esq.

W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.

Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.

Wm. Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P.

Rd. Westmacott, Esq., F.R.S.

Josiah Wilson, Esq.

Benjamin G. Windus Esq.

AUDITORS.

Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.

George Saintsbury, Esq.

The following are examples of the PROFITS accruing on GLOBE PARTICIPATING LIFE POLICIES under the BONUS declared as at 31st December, 1858:—

Age at Date of Policy.	Original Sum Insured.	Original Annual Premium.	Complete Years in force.	Bonus applied—	
				By Addition to Policy.	By payment in Cash.
25	1000	£ 21 9 2	6	£ 72	£ 27 17
35	1000	28 2 6	6	72	32 16
40	1000	32 15 0	6	72	35 7
50	1000	45 12 6	6	72	42 9

(Policies of One to Five complete Years Participate in proportion.)

The above Profits are equivalent—if added to the Policy—to a Reversionary Sum at death equal to ONE POUND FOUR SHILLINGS PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the Sum Insured for each of the completed years of the Policy; or, if taken as an IMMEDIATE CASH PAYMENT, it is, at most ages, considerably more than ONE YEAR'S PREMIUM.

The Bonus Periods are FIVE Years, and the Rates of Life Premiums, whether with or without Profits, very economical.

**FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, ENDOWMENT, and REVERSIONARY business transacted.**

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

**CAST IRON VASES, for TERRACES, FLOWER GARDENS, &c.**

The pleasing relief which tasteful and well executed Vases properly disposed impart to pleasure grounds is universally acknowledged. Among the most beautiful forms may be mentioned the Medici and Warwick Vases. The most perfect copies of these and other Vases are now produced in the most durable and permanent form; and as specimens of Iron Casting are unequalled for the sharpness, delicacy, and perfect beauty of outline which they display, the figures standing out in bold and vigorous relief, and conveying the very spirit of the famed originals.

MEDICI VASE.

15½ inches diameter, 19 inches high, with Figures	£2 7 6
23 do. do. 30 do. do.	4 4 0

THE TAZZA.

15½ inches diameter, 9 inches high	£1 5 0
30 do. do. 18 do. do.	2 10 0

Drawings, with prices, of a variety of Vases, Pedestals, and Fountains, forwarded on application.

All these Vases and Fountains are warranted to give satisfaction, and if not approved will be exchanged, or may be returned unconditionally.

J. B. BROWN and CO., 18, Cannon-street, City, London, E.C.

**ORNAMENTS FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY,**

AND DINING-ROOM, consisting of a great variety of Vases, Figures, Groups, Inkstands, Candlesticks, Inlaid Tables, &c., in Derbyshire Spar, Marble, Italian, Alabaster, Bronze, &c., manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, 140, Strand, London.

**WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED AND**

PRINTED, by first-class workmen, at LIMBIRD'S, 344, STRAND, opposite Waterloo-bridge. Wedding Stationery, Heraldic Engraving, Die-sinking, and Plates for Marking linen, Books, &c.—LIMBIRD'S, 344, Strand, W.C.

**STRADIVARIUS and GUARNERUS.—TWO VIOLINS FOR**

SALE, one signed *Antonius Stradivarius Cremonensis faciebat* 1685; the other, *Andreas Guarnerius Fecit Cremona Subtilius Sancte Tereus* (date indistinct).—Apply personally at 25, South Bank, Regent's-park, from Ten till One o'clock.

"THIS IS SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OF THE KIND KNOWN."—*Lancet*.

**PATENT CORN FLOUR—BROWN AND POLSON'S.**

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn, a light Diet for daily use, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

**WILLIAM SMEE and SONS** respectfully announce that their SPRING MATTRESS, Tucker's Patent, or Sommer Tucker (which obtained the Prize Medal at the recent Exhibition at Dijon, and which is being so extensively adopted in this country, and throughout the Continent), may be obtained of any respectable Upholsterer or Bedding Warehouseman.

**WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING? KEEP UP**

YOUR CHANNEL FLEET, and BUY your TEAS of the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, where Sound Tea (Black, Green, or Mixed) can be bought in 6 lb. bags at 2s. per lb., and Coffee in the Berry at 10d.

Warehouses, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

**HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS.**

HEAL and SON'S Show-rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home Use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads, with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

**HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,**

containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different Articles of BED-ROOM FURNITURE, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.

**WHITEFRIARS GLASS-WORKS, LONDON, E.C.**

Between Bridge-street and the Temple.

JAMES POWELL and SONS, Manufacturers.

The Works comprise the following departments:—

TABLE GLASS. Decanters and other glass ware, wholesale and retail;

the staple of the Manufactory above 150 years.

CHEMICAL GLASS, English and Foreign Porcelain.

ARTIST'S GLASS. The old colours revived.

WINDOW GLASS of all sorts.

CHURCH WINDOW DEPARTMENT.

POWELL'S QUARRIES and GEOMETRICAL PATTERNS.

RICH PAINTED WORK and other glazing.

CHURCH ORNAMENT and GLASS MOSAICS.

Specimens and works in hand on view.

ATTENDANCE BY APPOINTMENT TO TAKE INSTRUCTIONS.

**MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS**

Shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS Shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards) Shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.—

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest Stock of DRESSING CASES, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS, in the World, each Article being manufactured under their own superintendence.

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.

MAPPIN'S Two Guinea DRESSING CASE, in Solid Leather.

LADIES' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from £2 12s. to £100 each.

Gentlemen's do. do., from £3 12s. to £80.

Messrs. MAPPIN invite Inspection of their extensive Stock, which is complete with every Variety of Style and Price.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London.

Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**PARIS CHOICE PERFUMERY.**

**ED. PINAUD'S PERFUMES, FANCY SOAPS, POMADES,**

Philocomes, Aromatic and Oriental Vinegar, Cosmetics, Elixir, Dentifrice, &c. &c. &c., to be had of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the country.

Dépôt for Wholesale and Export, 27, Cannon-street West, London.

**DR. DE JONGH'S**

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**

Administered with the greatest success in cases of

CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM,

INFANTILE WASTING AND ALL THE DISORDERS OF CHILDREN

ARISING FROM DEFECTIVE NUTRITION.

Is the most efficacious, the most palatable, and, from its rapid curative effects, unquestionably the most economical of all kinds. Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is now universally acknowledged by the Faculty.

OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.

Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c. &c.

"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of Pale Oil usually sold by the druggists. I never could get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s., capsuled, and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE, IN THE COUNTRY by respectable Chemists,

IN LONDON BY HIS SOLE AGENTS,

ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, W.C.

CAUTION.—Intrusive recommendations of other kinds of Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they solely proceed from interested motives, and will infallibly result in disappointment.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Safe and Certain**

Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In INFANTILE CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and WINTER COUGH, they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes 1s. 1½d., and Tins 2s. 9d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

**KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL,**

perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PERKINS, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour."—Half-Pints, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; and Five-Pint Bottles, 10s. 6d., Imperial Measure.—79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

**DR. H. JAMES, the retired Physician, discovered while in the**

East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow creatures, he will send post free, to those who wish it, the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, on their remitting him six postage stamps.—Address, O. P. BROWN, 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

# TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have been invited by a requisition, numerously signed, to offer myself as a Candidate for the representation of the University of Cambridge, which, you are aware, will shortly become vacant by the resignation of one of our present members, Mr. Wigram.

There is but one reply which I can make to so flattering a call, and that is to place myself unreservedly in the hands of the Members of the Senate, and to await their decision.

With respect to my qualifications, I should for my own part rather appeal to past acts during the three Parliaments in which I have already served, than rest my claim for support upon the extent of my promises for the future. I may, however, assure the Members of the Senate of my earnest attachment to our Constitution in Church and State.

To democratic change I am steadfastly opposed: while I look to amelioration continuously and prudently applied, as the means by which, under Divine Providence, the body politic may best be kept in order. I deprecate extremes, while in politics and in religion I have always urged the adoption of moderate and tolerant views, convinced as I am that by such methods our State has grown to its present grandeur, and that so long only as it keeps the middle path will it exist prosperous at home and powerful abroad. I have accordingly abstained from binding myself to party organizations. On the support of candid men of various shades of opinion, who desire to see the University represented by one who would make its business and its interests his own and would watch over its welfare with no conflicting objects to distract his assiduity, I venture to rely for success.

I am, Gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE.

Arklow House, Connaught-place, March 20, 1859.

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.— The LONDON COMMITTEE for promoting Mr. BERESFORD HOPE'S Election SIT DAILY at the TRAFALGAR HOTEL, Cockspur-street.

W. STIRLING, Esq., M.P., M.A., Trinity College, *Chairman*.  
Abercromby, Sir George S., Bart., M.A., Trinity College, 33, Grosvenor-street.  
Ainslie, Rev. George, M.A., Emmanuel College, Secretary of Church Building Society.  
Alderson, James, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Pembroke College, 17, Berkeley-square.  
Aldis, C. J. B., M.D., Trinity College, 1, Chester-terrace.  
Atkinson, Rev. M. A., M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Rectory, Fakenham, Norfolk.  
Bailey, Rev. H., B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.  
Bevan, J. J., Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Bury St. Edmund's.  
Blakesley, Rev. J. W., B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Vicar of Ware, Herts.  
Bromhead, Rev. W. C., M.A., Chaplain of Trinity College, Curate of Windsor.  
Brookfield, Rev. W. H., M.A., Trinity College, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Thistle Grove, Brompton.  
Brookes, W. Cunliffe, Esq., M.A., St. John's College, Manchester.  
Bruce, Lord Ernest, M.P., M.A., Trinity College.  
Burghley, Lord, M.P., M.A., St. John's College.  
Butler, Rev. W. J., M.A., Trinity College, Banbury.  
Buxton, Charles, Esq., M.P., M.A., Trinity College.  
Cabell, W. L., Esq., M.A., St. John's College, Lincoln's-inn.  
Cattley, W. E., Esq., M.A., Trinity College, 5, Clifton-place, Hyde-park.  
Cavendish, Lord Richard, M.A., Trinity College.  
Coleridge, A. D., Esq., M.A., Fellow of King's College.  
Cook, E. R., M.A., Trinity Hall.  
Creepigny, Sir Claude de, Bart., M.A., Trinity College.  
Crick, Rev. Thomas, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, late Public Orator, Staplehurst, Kent.  
Dickinson, F. H., Esq., Trinity College.  
Dobson, Rev. W., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Principal of Cheltenham.  
Drury, Rev. B. H., M.A., Fellow of Caius College, one of the Masters of Harrow School.  
Edge, Rev. W. T., M.A., Emmanuel College, Vicar of Benenden, Kent.  
Edwards, Rev. B., M.A., St. John's, Ashill Rectory, Norfolk, and Rural Dean.  
Farrar, Rev. F. W., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, one of the Masters of Harrow.  
Fenwick, Rev. J., B.D., Rector of Thurning, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College.  
Fortescue, Hon. Dudley F., M.P., Trinity College.  
Forsyth, W., Esq., Q.C., late Fellow of Trinity College, 3, Paper-buildings, Temple.  
Franks, A. W., Esq., M.A., Trinity College.  
Frere, Rev. John A., M.A., late Tutor of Trinity College, Shillington, Hitchin.  
Frere, R. Temple, Esq., M.A., F.R.C.P., Trinity College.  
Freeman, Rev. Philip, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, Vicar of Thorverton, Devon.  
Garden, Rev. Frances, St. Stephen's, Westminster.  
Gifford, Hon. G. R., M.A., Caius College, Littleton Rectory, Chertsey.  
Goodwin, Rev. J., B.D., C. C. College, Rector of Lambourne, Romford.  
Gordon, Hon. Arthur, M.A., Trinity College.  
Hamond, W. Parker, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Pampisford Hall, Cambridgeshire.  
Harness, Rev. William, M.A., Christ's College, Incumbent of All Saints, Knightsbridge.  
Harrison, Rev. Henry, M.A., Trinity College, Incumbent of Kildown, Kent.  
Heath, Rev. J. M., M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Vicar of Enfield, Middlesex.  
Hemming, G. W., Esq., late Fellow of St. John's College.  
Hensley, Rev. L. M.A., Trinity College, Vicar of Hitchin.  
Hillyard, Rev. James, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Ingoldsbay, Lancashire.  
Hoare, Henry, Esq., M.A., St. John's College.  
Hodson, Rev. G. H., M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College.  
Humphry, Rev. W. G., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.  
Ingleby, C. Mansfield, Esq., LL.D., Trinity College, Ashmead, near Birmingham.  
Isaacson, Rev. J. F., B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight.  
Kemp, W. F., Esq., M.A., St. John's College.  
Kilmour, Lord Elphinstone, Bishop of D.D., Trinity College.  
Lawrie, A. J. C., Esq., Trinity College, Athenaeum.  
Lindsay, the Right Hon. Lord, M.A., Trinity College, 21, Berkeley-square.  
Lockyer, Rev. E. L., M.A., Emmanuel College, Rector of Westcott, Barton, Oxon.  
Lyttelton, Hon. and Rev. W. H., M.A., Trinity College, Hon. Canon of Worcester, Rector of Hagley, Worcestershire.  
Maine, H. S., Esq., LL.D., Trinity Hall, late Regius Professor of Civil Law.  
Manners, Lord John, M.P., M.A., Trinity College.  
Martin, Rev. G., D.D., St. John's College, St. Bilward Vicarage, Camelford.  
Melville, Rev. H., B.D., formerly Tutor of St. Peter's College, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.  
Merivale, Rev. Charles, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Rector of Lawford, Essex.  
Merriman, Samuel, W. J., Esq., M.D., Caius College, 3, Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace.  
Micklethwait, Rev. J. M., Tavemham, Norfolk.  
Middlemist, Rev. R., M.A., Christ's College, one of the Masters of Harrow.  
Milnes, R. Monckton, Esq., M.P., M.A., Trinity College.  
Money, George Henry, Esq., Trinity College, 15, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn.  
Montagu, Lord Robert, M.A., Trinity College.  
Moor, Rev. A. P., M.A., Trinity College, Sub-Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.  
Myers, Rev. C. J., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Flintham, Newark.  
Neville, Grenville R., Esq., M.A., Magdalene College.  
Neville, Rev. W. F., M.A., Magdalene College.  
Nelson, Rev. E. F., M.A., Trinity College, Wantage.  
Noel, Rev. Aug. W., M.A., Trinity College, Cropredy Vicarage, Banbury.  
Pope, Rev. George, M.A., Fellow of Sidney College, Mathematical Master of Norwich Grammar School.  
Provetz, C. G., Esq., M.A., Fellow of Caius College, 5, King's Bench Walk, Temple.  
Bennie, John Keith, Esq., Fellow of Sidney, 66, Gloucester-terrace.  
Robertson, Rev. J. C., M.A., Trinity College, Canon of Canterbury.  
Sawyer, Rev. W. G., M.A., Trinity Hall, Wantage.  
Sedgwick, Rev. L., M.A., Trinity College.  
Spring Rice, Hon. W. C., M.A., Trinity College.

Spurgin, Rev. I., M.A., Hockam, Norfolk, late Fellow of Clare College.  
Stapleton, Hon. and Rev. Sir F. J., Bart., M.A., Trinity College, Rector of Mereworth, Kent.

Stephen FitzJames, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.  
Tennant, Rev. W. M.A., Trinity College, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Westminster.  
Thorp, Venerable T., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Archdeacon of Bristol.  
Trench, Very Rev. R. C., D.D., Trinity College, Dean of Westminster.  
Thring, Rev. Edw., M.A., King's Coll., Head Master of Uppingham Grammar School.  
Tuck, Rev. R. T., M.A., Fellow of King's College.  
Turing, Rev. J. R., M.A., Trinity College, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Rotherhithe.  
Turner, Thomas, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College.  
Venables, G. S., Esq., M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College.  
Vincent, Rev. Thomas, M.A., St. John's College.  
Watson, C. Knight, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.  
Walters, Rev. J. T., M.A., St. John's College, Rector of Freystrop.  
Webb, Rev. Benjamin, M.A., Trinity College, Incumbent of Sheen, Staffordshire.  
Wilkinson, Rev. W. F., B.D., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, 12, Harewood-square.

Willis, Rev. Robert, M.A., late Fellow of Caius College, Jacksonian Professor.  
Willson, Anthony, Esq., M.P., M.A., Trinity College.  
Wordsworth, Rev. C., D.D., Trinity College, late Public Orator, Canon of Westminster.  
Wrench, Rev. J. G., LL.D., Trinity College, Rector of Salehurst, Sussex.

R. T. FREE, M.A., F.R.C.P.,  
W. F. KEMP, M.A.,  
C. KNIGHT WATSON, M.A., } *Honorary Secretaries.*

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION.— Mr. BERESFORD HOPE'S CAMBRIDGE COMMITTEE SIT DAILY at 18, Trinity-street.

Rev. W. G. CLARK, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Coll., Public Orator, *Chairman*.  
Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Vicar of Horningsea.  
Rev. T. Brocklebank, M.A., Fellow of King's College.  
Rev. M. Campbell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College.  
Rev. J. Chapman, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, Rector of Milton.  
Rev. E. M. Cope, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College.  
Rev. J. Cumming, M.A., F.R.S., Trinity, Professor of Chemistry.  
Rev. F. J. Durbin, M.A., Trinity College, Vicar of Hartson, Cambridgeshire.  
J. Dunn, Esq., M.A., St. John's College.  
Rev. W. J. Edlin, M.A., Chaplain of Trinity College.  
Rev. A. A. Ellis, M.A., Fellow and Junior Dean of Trinity College.  
Rev. W. Emery, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College.  
Rev. N. M. Ferrers, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Caius College.  
Rev. N. V. Fowler, M.A., Fellow of Sidney College.  
Rev. H. T. Gibbins, M.A., Trinity College, Rector of Papworth Everard.  
Rev. G. Glover, M.A., Librarian of Trinity College.  
Rev. John Grote, B.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Professor of Moral Philosophy.  
W. Parker Hamond, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Pampisford Hall, Cambridgeshire.  
Rev. E. G. Hancock, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.  
Rev. J. P. Hardy, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Sidney Sussex College.  
Rev. H. M. Ingram, M.A., Chaplain of Trinity College.  
Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.  
Rev. H. R. Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College.  
Rev. J. Martin, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge.  
Rev. W. C. Mathison, M.A., Senior Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.  
Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's College.  
J. B. Mayor, Esq., M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College.  
Rev. H. A. J. Munro, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of Trinity College.  
Rev. E. H. Perowne, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College.  
Rev. R. G. Peter, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College.  
Rev. R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College.  
Rev. W. B. Pike, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Downing College.  
Rev. J. Power, M.A., Fellow of Clare College, and University Librarian.  
Hon. W. Proby, M.A., Trinity College.  
Rev. W. G. Seale, M.A., late Fellow of Queen's College, Vicar of Oakington, Cambridgeshire.  
The Right Hon. Sir J. Stephen, K.C.B., LL.D., Trinity Hall, Regius Professor of Modern History.  
Rev. H. C. A. Taylor, M.A., Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College.  
Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A., late Tutor of Trinity College, Regius Professor of Greek.  
Rev. C. Warren, M.A., Trinity College, Rector of Over.  
Rev. E. W. Wilkinson, M.A., late Fellow of Christ's College, Vicar of Linton.  
Rev. M. M. U. Wilkinson, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College.  
Rev. G. Williams, B.D., Fellow of King's College.  
Rev. Robert Willis, M.A., late Fellow of Caius College, Jacksonian Professor.  
Rev. W. F. Witts, M.A., Fellow of King's College.  
Rev. A. Wolfe, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Clare College.  
Rev. J. S. Wood, B.D., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's College.

Rev. W. M. CAMPION, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College.  
N. M. FERRERS, Esq., M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Caius College.  
Rev. W. C. MATHISON, M.A., Senior Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.  
Rev. J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. John's College.  
Rev. E. H. PEROWNE, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College.  
Rev. W. F. WITTS, M.A., Fellow of King's College.  
Rev. A. WOLFE, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Clare College.

**ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE** in the finest condition, is now being delivered by HARRINGTON PARKER and CO.  
This celebrated Ale, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, is supplied in bottles, and in casks of 16 gallons and upwards, by  
HARRINGTON PARKER and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants,  
54, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

**OPORTO.—AN OLD BOTTLED PORT** of high character, 48s. per dozen, Cash. This genuine Wine will be much appreciated.  
HENRY BRETT and Co., Importers, Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

**PURE BRANDY, 16s. per Gallon.—PALE or BROWN EAU-DE-VIE**, of exquisite flavour and great purity—identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district, which are now difficult to procure at any price—35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16s. per gallon.  
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

**UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA**, of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s.; or in one-dozen cases, 20s. each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.  
HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

**WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.**

**DENMAN, INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c.** 20s. PER DOZEN, BOTTLES INCLUDED. A Pint Sample of each for 2d stamps. Wine in Cask forwarded free to any railway station in England.  
Extract from THE LANCET, July 10th, 1858.

"THE WINES OF SOUTH AFRICA.—We have visited Mr. Denman's stores, selected in all eleven samples of wine, and have subjected them to careful analysis. Our examination has extended to an estimation of their bouquet and flavour, their acidity and sweetness, the amount of wine stone, the strength in alcohol, and particularly to their purity. We have to state that these wines, though branded to a much less extent than Sherries, are yet, on the average, nearly as strong; that they are pure, wholesome, and perfectly free from adulteration; indeed, considering the low price at which they are sold, their quality is remarkable."

**EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 16s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.**  
TERMS, CASH. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross cheques "Bank of London." Price-lists, with Dr. Hassall's analysis, forwarded on application.  
JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of Railway-place), London.



## PAINTED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES, &amp;c.

**LAYERS and BARRAUD, 30, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND,** will be happy to submit Designs for works of the highest character, and for more simple windows—*e. g.* Grisaille, Geometric, and Quarry Glazings; also, for Mural Decoration. Prices and Information forwarded.

**BEWLEY AND CO., 49, STRAND, W.C.**

**NOVELTY IN PIPE-SMOKING.—CUT MANILLA TOBACCO,** mild and fragrant, with the special aroma of the Manilla Cheroot, and binds well. 2 oz. lead packets, 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d. Orders by letter attended to.

Finest Foreign (non-European) Cigars: Cabanas, Intimidade, and other esteemed Brands. ½ lb. Sample of different varieties forwarded on receipt of One Guinea.

**MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY.**

**MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen,** are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, **QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.**

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Lily Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Table Spoons, do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0
2 Sauce Ladles, do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
1 Butter Knife, do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle, do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6
6 Egg Spoons (gilt)	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0

Complete Service ..... £10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £9 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 2s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 Stamps.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service ..... £4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

**MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London;**  
Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?** is a thought often occurring to many minds, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained, on application to **RICHARD BARRETT, 13, MARK LANE, LONDON.** R. B. is enabled to execute every description of PRINTING on very advantageous terms, his office being furnished with a large and choice assortment of TYPES, STEAM PRINTING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and other PRESSES, and every modern improvement in the Printing Art. A SPECIMEN BOOK of TYPES, and information for authors, sent on application, by **RICHARD BARRETT, 13, MARK LANE, LONDON.**

**CHEAP BOOKS.—Surplus Copies of Dr. Livingstone's Africa—Dean Trench on the Revision of the Scriptures—Lewes' Sea-side Studies—The Rev. H. Melville's Sermons—Ministry of Life—Robertson's Lectures and Addresses—and many other Books, are NOW ON SALE at BULL'S LIBRARY, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Catalogues sent free on application.**  
**BULL'S LIBRARY, 19, HOLLES-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.**

**MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—**The present rate of increase at this Library exceeds ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUMES PER ANNUM, consisting chiefly of works of permanent interest and value.

**SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM,** commencing at any date.  
**CHEAP BOOKS.—**A List of Books withdrawn from MUDIE'S LIBRARY, and offered at greatly Reduced Prices for Cash, is now ready, and may be obtained on application, **CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,**  
New Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, Manchester.

## IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.

**J. F. HOPE, 16, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, LONDON,** by his new publishing arrangements, charges no Commission for Publishing books printed by him until the author has been repaid his original outlay. And as all works entrusted to his care are printed in the very best style, and at prices far below the usual charges, **AUTHORS ABOUT TO PUBLISH** will find it much to their advantage to apply to him.

Specimens, Estimates, and all Particulars forwarded free by return of post.  
**J. F. HOPE, 16, Great Marlborough-street.**

**LIBRARY.—Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, & CO.'S LIBRARY** is constantly supplied with all the NEWEST WORKS (English and Foreign) on History, Philosophy, Theology, Travels, Fiction, &c. Surplus copies at greatly reduced prices.—50, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.

**TO AUTHORS PUBLISHING.—ADVICE TO AUTHORS,** INEXPERIENCED WRITERS, and Possessors of Manuscripts, on the EFFICIENT PUBLICATION of Works of History, Science, Law, Divinity, Travel, and Fiction, intended for general distribution or private circulation, sent post free to orders enclosing 12 stamps addressed to **MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co., 80 Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.**

## NEW NOVEL.

Now ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 Vols., by the Author of "Anne Sherwood,"

**THE DEAN; or, the Popular Preacher.** By **BERKELEY AIKIN.** Dedicated to the Rector of Eversley.

"For this book we predict no ephemeral reputation; all classes will read it. The stamp of genius is on it; but it trenches on delicate ground, and it will infallibly arouse the zealous hostility of rebuked hypocrisy."—*Constitutional Press.*

**SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co., Publishers, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.**

Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d.

**"THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM"** applied to—1. **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.** 2. **ACADEMICAL INSTRUCTION.** By **D. P. CHASE, M.A.,** Fellow of Oriel College, and Principal of St. Mary's Hall.  
Oxford, and 377, Strand London: **J. H. and JAS. PARKER.**

Just published, 8vo, price 1s.

**RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM, the Astronomer Poet of Persia,** translated into English Verse.

London: **B. QUARITCH, Castle-street, Leicester-square.**

**MURIEL.** Ballad, from the popular Novel, "John Halifax, Gentleman." Music and Poetry by **G. LINDLEY, Esq.** "LITTLE SOPHY," from Sir L. Bulwer's Novel, "What will He do with It?" Music and Poetry by **G. LINDLEY, Esq.** "LET ME WHISPER IN THINE EAR," by **M. BALFE,** composed and sung by Mr. SIMS REEVES, Esq.—**CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.**

**RENE FAVARGER.—"Titania,"** 3s.; "La Fuite Galop," 3s.; "La Brinvillienne," 3s. 6d.; "Hilda," 3s.; "Oberon," 4s.; "Martha," 3s.; "La Sonnambule" Fantasia, 3s. 6d.—**CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.**

**LEON LEONI, "Pluie de Mai" Valse.** 2s. 6d.—**LEON LEONI, Polka de Berlin,** 2s.—**CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.**

**CRAMER'S INTRODUCTORY PRACTICE FOR THE PIANOFORTE.**—New Edition, in Two Parts, 5s. each.  
**CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.**

**CRAMER'S EXERCISES FOR THE PIANOFORTE.**—New Edition, published in parts, 5s. each. These studies remain the standard work in the Musical Academies of Europe. All the eminent Pianists, including Mesdames Goddard and Pleyel; **MM. Thalberg, Halle, Bennett, Benedict, Sloper, Osborne, Silas, and Blumenthal,** have employed this work in their general course of study.—**CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.**

Just published, 8vo, pp. 472, with Portrait, cloth, 10s. 6d.

**THE LIFE AND TIMES OF DANIEL DE FOE; with Remarks Digressive and Discursive.** By **WILLIAM CHADWICK.**  
London: **JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.**

## LORD VERNON'S DANTE.

Now ready, in Demy Folio, pp. 748, half morocco, price £4 4s.

A VERBATIM REPRINT OF THE FIRST FOUR EDITIONS OF

**DANTE, DIVINA COMMEDIA.**—The corresponding stanzas of each edition being printed on the same page, show at a glance the variations of Text; and when it is stated that the British Museum is the only library in Europe possessing copies of the Four Editions, the value of this Reprint, superintended by Signor PARISI, under the auspices of Lord VERNON, will be readily appreciated.

**T. and W. BOONE, Publishers, 29, New Bond-street.**

In Small 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

**THE RACES OF MEN.** By **DR. KNOX.** Illustrated by numerous Wood Engravings.

"The object of these lectures is to show that in human history race is everything."—*Introduction.*

London: **HENRY RENSHAW, 356, Strand.**

## WALKER'S "ORIGINAL."

Feap., price 5s.

**THE ORIGINAL**—containing Essays on the Art of Dining, on the Art of Travelling, and on the Art of Attaining High Health; together with numerous Papers on whatever is most important in Religion and Politics, in Morals and Manners, and in our Habits and Customs. By the late **THOMAS WALKER.**  
London: **HENRY RENSHAW, 356, Strand.** Manchester: **GEORGE SIMMS.**

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SISTER OF CHARITY."

Just ready, in 2 Vols.

**THE WIFE'S TEMPTATION: a Tale of Belgravia.** By **MRS. CHALLICE,** Author of "The Sister of Charity," "The Laurel and the Palm," &c. "The Village School Fête," &c.

2.

**LUXIMA THE PROPHETESS: a Tale of India.** By **SYDNEY, LADY MORGAN.** Complete in 1 Vol.

**CHARLES WESTERTON, Hyde Park Corner,**

\* \* Who publishes for Authors on moderate terms.

## VALUABLE COMMENTARIES.

**THE GOSPEL OF S. MATTHEW,** Illustrated (chiefly in the Doctrinal and Moral Sense), from Ancient and Modern Authors. By the Rev. **JAMES FORD, M.A.,** Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. Second Edition, with Additions. Demy 8vo, 60s pp., 13s.

Also,

**THE GOSPEL OF S. MARK,** Illustrated chiefly in the Doctrinal and Moral Sense. 10s. 6d.

**THE GOSPEL OF S. LUKE,** Illustrated chiefly in the Doctrinal and Moral Sense. 15s.

**THE GOSPEL OF S. JOHN,** Illustrated chiefly in the Doctrinal and Moral Sense. 18s.

This Volume completes the Four Gospels, and contains copious Indexes of the whole. Kept handsomely bound, for Presents or University Prizes, price varying from £3 12s. to £4 10s.

**THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.** With Indexes. Price 17s.

London: **J. MASTERS, Aldersgate-street, and New Bond-street.**

Price 1s. 6d.

**BEN RHYDDING: THE PRINCIPLES OF HYDROPATHY AND THE COMPRESSED AIR BATH.** By a GRADUATE OF THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

**CONTENTS:—**Ben Rhydding; its admirable arrangements as a Residence for Invalids—Hydrotherapy; its Great Curative Power over Disease—The Compressed Air Bath; its radical Cure of Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma—Medical Gymnastics—Letter from Dr. Mackled Explaining his successful Treatment of Bronchitis and Asthma—Ben Rhydding a Suitable Resort for Invalids.

"High open moorlands, easily accessible to even feeble pedestrians—pleasant home walks—and admirably regulated household—make Ben Rhydding a delicious abode."—Page 82 of Professor PHILIP'S *Rivers, Mountains, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire.*

London: **HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co., Paternoster-row; and**

**WEBB, MILLINGTON, and Co., 1, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.**

In 12mo, cloth, price 5s.

**THE RELIGION OF THE HEART, as Exemplified in the Life and Writings of JOHN BOWDLER, late of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law.** Edited by **CHARLES BOWDLER.**

"This work consists of a biographical sketch of John Bowdler, and select pieces, in prose and verse, from his writings. There are among them a number of first-rate essays on most important themes, such as—'The Atonement,' 'Eternity of Future Punishments,' 'On the Supposed Connection between Religion and Melancholy,' 'Practical View of the Character of Christ,' 'Submission to God,' 'Trust in God,' 'Love,' 'Faith,' 'Hope,' 'Spiritual-Mindedness,' 'Prayer,' 'Humility,' &c. John Bowdler was a man of superior natural powers, and a talented Christian, who moved in the best circles of society—the friend of Wilberforce and other eminent men of his day—a lover of Evangelical truth, and one who employed his pen with vigour and taste in explaining and defending it. 'The Atonement,' says his biographer, 'was the sun of Mr. Bowdler's system, as it is of all real Christians,' and we recommend the present volume to educated and thoughtful young men, as one in which they will find the finest taste, combined with intellectual vigour and heart religion. He died about the early age of thirty-three, deeply lamented."—*British Messenger.*

Edinburgh: **ADAM and CHARLES BLACK.** London: **HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co.**

**THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXII.,**

will be published on FRIDAY NEXT, the 15th inst.

## CONTENTS:

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| I. Female Industry.                             | VI. Montenegro.                       |
| II. Barth's Discoveries in Africa.              | VII. Sir F. Palgrave's Normandy and   |
| III. Dr. Trench on English Dictionaries.        | England.                              |
| IV. Life and Correspondence of Lord Cornwallis. | VIII. Rifled Guns and Modern Tactics. |
| V. The West Indies.                             | IX. Major Hodson's Life.              |
|   | X. Austria, France, and Italy.        |

London: LONGMAN and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. BLACK.

**THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—NEW SERIES.—**

No. XXX. APRIL, 1859. Price 6s.

## CONTENTS:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| I. Yorkshire.                             | VIII. England's Political Position in   |
| II. The Morals of Trade.                  | Europe.                                 |
| III. Weimar and its Celebrities.          | Contemporary Literature:—1. Theology    |
| IV. The Drama in Paris.                   | and Philosophy.—2. Politics, Sociology, |
| V. The Italian Question.                  | Voyages, and Travels.—3. Science.—      |
| VI. Adam Bede.                            | 4. History and Biography.—5. Belles     |
| VII. De Lamennais, his Life and Writings. | Letres and Art.                         |

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 8, King William-street, Strand.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCX.,**

will be published on SATURDAY NEXT.

## CONTENTS:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| I. Carlyle's Frederick the Great.               | VI. George the Third—Charles James     |
| II. Scottish Minstrelsy.                        | Fox.                                   |
| III. The National Gallery.                      | VII. Lord Brougham and Law Reform.     |
| IV. Bunsen's Egypt and Chronology of the Bible. | VIII. The Elections—Conservative Prin- |
| V. Devonshire.                                  | ciples.                                |

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Just published, price 6s., the

**NATIONAL REVIEW, No. XVI.**

## CONTENTS:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| I. Sir E. B. Lytton, Novelist, Philosopher, and Poet. | VII. D'Aguesseau and French Jurisprudence.         |
| II. Mommsen's History of Rome.                        | VIII. Peasant Life in Russia.                      |
| III. Social Innovators and Reformers.                 | IX. The True Difficulties of the Italian Question. |
| IV. The Present State of Photography.                 | X. Schleiermacher.                                 |
| V. Mill on Liberty.                                   | XI. Conservatism and Reform.                       |
| VI. Morley's Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair.             | XII. Books of the Quarter.                         |

CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

**TITAN**, for APRIL, 1859, No. CLXIX., price Half-a-Crown.—A Strange Life.—"Thordale."—GETTING ON (by the Author of "Behind the Scenes in Paris"), Chaps. IX., X., XI. Something which makes William Jones rub his Knee with a Vengeance; Mr. Crispin does his Duty; Inside one of our "Noble Institutions."—Handsome Pécopin: an April Legend.—The Sunset of Life.—Marriage under Difficulties.—Art and Science Abroad.—Drawing-Room Troubles. Moody Settled.—The New Books: The Exact Truth about Oudh; Pipes and Whips; The Australian Boy; the Australian Girl; Indian Eloquence; Ball Playing among the Choctaws; Comanche Ethics; Catching the Wild Horse.

London: JAMES HOGG and SONS, 21, Bride's-avenue, Fleet-street.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES FOR APRIL 15TH.—Price 2s.

(To be continued fortnightly).

**BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON**, including his Tour to the Hebrides, Tour in Wales, &c.; with large Additions and Notes, by the Right Hon. JOHN WILSON CROKER. The Second and most complete Copyright Edition, rearranged and revised according to the Suggestions of Lord MACAULAY by the late JOHN WRIGHT, Esq., with further Additions by Mr. CROKER. To be completed in 8 Vols., illustrated with upwards of 40 fine Engravings on Steel. Vol. IV.

\* The public will now have for 16s. what was formerly published at £2.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

BOHN'S SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SERIES, FIRST ISSUE MAY 1ST.

**THE NEW TESTAMENT, IN GREEK.** Griesbach's Text, with the various readings of Mill and Scholz at the foot of page, and Parallel References in the margin; also a Critical Introduction and Chronological Tables. By ALFRED SCHOLZ. Third Edition, revised and corrected, Beautifully printed. With two facsimiles of Greek Manuscripts. Post 8vo (650 pages), cloth, 3s. 6d.

Or, bound up with a complete Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament, (250 pages additional, making in all 900), 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London.

Just published, price 1s.

**GEOLOGY: its Past and Present.** A Lecture delivered to the Members of the Glasgow Athenæum. By HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

London and Glasgow: RICHARD GRIFFIN and Co. Sold by all Booksellers.

SERIALS NOW READY.

**DR. BAIRD'S POPULAR DICTIONARY OF NATURAL HISTORY.** With numerous Illustrations. To be completed in about Thirty Parts. Part I., Sixpence.

**DR. SPENCER THOMSON'S DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE.** To be completed in Twelve Parts. Part I., Sixpence.

London and Glasgow: RICHARD GRIFFIN and Co. Sold by all Booksellers.

Now ready, in 9 Vols. 8vo, price £4 14s. 6d. cloth.

**THE THEOLOGICAL WORKS OF ISAAC BARROW, D.D.,** Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Edited by the Rev. ALEXANDER NAPHER, M.A., with a Notice of Barrow's Life and Academic Times by W. WAREWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sold at the CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 32, Paternoster-row, London; and by DIGHTON, BELL, and Co., Cambridge.

To be had separately, price 12s.

**A TREATISE ON THE POPE'S SUPREMACY.** By ISAAC BARROW, D.D.

IMPROVED EDITION OF MANGNALL'S QUESTIONS.

Just published, a New Edition, in 12mo, price 4s. 6d. cloth.

**MANGNALL'S HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS**, for the use of Young People; with a Selection of British and General Biography. The Only GENUINE and PREFERRED EDITION, as finally corrected by the Author; but remodelled throughout, enlarged, and improved.

\* Messrs. LONGMAN and Co.'s Edition should be ordered.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

ARMSTRONG'S GUN.

Now ready, in Post 8vo, with Woodcuts, price 9s. 6d.

**PROJECTILE WEAPONS OF WAR AND EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS.** By J. SCOFFEY, M.B. Lond., late Professor of Chemistry in the Aldersgate College of Medicine. Fourth Edition, brought up to the Present Time in a Supplement.

The Supplement, containing "New Resources of Warfare with especial reference to Rifled Ordnance, in their chief known Varieties; including authenticated Weight, Measurement, and mode of Construction of Armstrong's wrought-iron breech-loading Guns, and an account of their Shells and Fuses;" illustrated by descriptive Drawings engraved on Wood—may be had separately, price 2s. cloth.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S WORKS.

**THE PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY.** Price 16s.

SOCIAL STATICS (published by J. CHAPMAN). 12s.

ESSAYS: SCIENTIFIC, POLITICAL, and SPECULATIVE. 12s.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

**THE ENGLISH DINNERS QUESTION AND THE ART OF DINING.**

Just published, in 1 Vol. Fcap. 8vo, price 6s. cloth.

**HANDBOOK OF DINING; or, How to Dine, theoretically, philosophically, and historically considered: based chiefly upon the "Physiologie du Gout" of Brillat-Savarin.** By LEONARD FRANCIS SIMPSON, M.R.S.L.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

**NEW EDITION OF VOL. I. OF SMITH'S HISTORY OF METHODISM.**

Now ready, in Crown 8vo, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

**HISTORY OF WESLEYAN METHODISM: Vol. I., WESLEY AND HIS TIMES.** By GEORGE SMITH, LL.D., F.A.S.; Author of "Sacred Annals, or Researches into the History and Religion of Mankind." Second Edition, revised.

Also, Vol. II., THE MIDDLE AGE OF METHODISM. Price 10s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

**THE IMPEACHMENT OF WARREN HASTINGS.**

Just published, Vol. I., in 8vo, price £1 cloth.

**SPEECHES OF THE MANAGERS AND COUNSEL IN THE TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS.** Edited by E. A. BORN, Assistant-Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum. Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and published by Authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. To be completed in 4 Vols.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

**PEOPLE'S EDITION OF THOMAS MOORE'S POEMS.**

This day is published, Part I., Square Crown 8vo, price One Shilling

(to be continued Monthly).

**THOMAS MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS.** An entirely New Edition, including the Author's Autobiographical Prefaces, Notes, and other Copyright Additions; with a Portrait of the Author. To be completed in Ten Parts, price One Shilling each.

\* Part I. contains the whole of LALLA ROOKH complete for ONE SHILLING.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

**TRAVELS IN THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.**

Just published, in 8vo, with a Route Map, Eight Illustrations in Colours, and

Thirteen Wood Engravings, price 21s. cloth.

**WANDERINGS OF AN ARTIST AMONG THE INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA;** from Canada to Vancouver's Island and Oregon, through the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory, and back again. By PAUL KANE.

"This is no every-day book of travels, region of the world, made by a man but the spirited record of a long and sharply observant of whatever crossed his perilous trip over a most interesting path."—*Examiner*.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

**NEW EDITIONS OF HUDSON'S "WILLS AND EXECUTORS' GUIDE."**

An entirely New Edition, in Fcap. 8vo, price 2s. 6d. boards.

**HUDSON'S PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING WILLS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE LAW,** and particularly with reference to the Acts 7 Will. IV., and 1 Vict. c. 26, and the 15 Vict. c. 24; to which is added a clear Exposition of the Law relating to the Distribution of Personal Estate in the case of Intestacy. New Edition, corrected and revised by the Author; and practically illustrated by Specimens of Wills containing many varieties of Bequests, also Notes of Cases judicially decided since the Wills Act came into operation.

Uniform with the above, an Improved Edition, price 6s.

**HUDSON'S EXECUTOR'S GUIDE.**

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

**MISS ACTON'S COOKERY-BOOK THOROUGHLY REVISED.**

Newly revised and much enlarged Edition, with additional Plates and Woodcuts,

in Fcap. 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

**MODERN COOKERY FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES**

reduced to a system of Easy Practice in a Series of carefully tested Receipts, in which the principles of Baron Liebig and other eminent writers have been as much as possible applied and explained. By ELIZA ACTON.

\* In ACTON'S "Cookery-Book" both the QUALITY of every article necessary for the preparation of each Receipt, and the TIME required for its preparation, are minutely stated. The contents are as follows:—

- |                             |                                 |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Soups.                   | 2. Fish.                        | 19. Souffles, Omelets, &c.      |
| 3. Dishes of Shell-Fish.    | 20. Boiled Puddings.            | 21. Baked Puddings.             |
| 4. Gravies.                 | 5. Sauces.                      | 22. Eggs and Milk.              |
| 6. Cold Sauces, Salads, &c. | 23. Sweet Dishes, or Entremets. | 24. Preserves. 25. Pickles.     |
| 7. Store Sauces.            | 8. Forcemeats.                  | 26. Cakes.                      |
| 9. Boiling, Roasting, &c.   | 10. Beef.                       | 27. Confectionary.              |
| 11. Veal.                   | 12. Mutton and Lamb.            | 28. Dessert Dishes.             |
| 13. Pork.                   | 14. Poultry.                    | 29. Syrops, Liqueurs, &c.       |
| 15. Game.                   | 16. Curries, Potted Meats, &c.  | 30. Coffee, Chocolate, &c.      |
| 17. Vegetables.             | 18. Pastry.                     | 31. Bread.                      |
|                             |                                 | 32. Foreign and Jewish Cookery. |

Preceded by copious Introductory Chapters on Trussing and Carving.

Also by MISS ACTON, in Fcap. 8vo, price 4s. 6d.

**THE ENGLISH BREAD-BOOK FOR DOMESTIC USE.**

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.

**GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S PICTORIAL LIFE OF FALSTAFF.**

Just published, with Twenty large Steel Etchings illustrating the whole Life, Career, and Character of Falstaff from Incidents either represented or alluded to in the Plays of Shakespeare; in 1 Vol. Royal 8vo, price 12s. 6d. cloth, gilt top.

**THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF,** illustrated by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. With an Imaginary Biography of the Knight by ROBERT B. BROWN.

\* The following List of the Plates affords an idea both of the incidents and topics of the imaginary biography, and the mode of treatment adopted in its illustration:—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Portrait of Sir John Falstaff, Knight, drawn by William Shakespeare.  | 11. Pistol informing Sir John Falstaff of the death of King Henry IV.  |
| 2. Jack Falstaff, when Page to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, breaking Skogan's head at the Court Gate.  | 12. Sir John Falstaff (as Justice Shallow's) exercising his wit and his judgment in selecting Men to serve the King. |
| 3. Falstaff enacting the part of the King.   | 13. Sir John Falstaff receiving a most unexpected rebuke from King Henry V.  |
| 4. The Prince and Poins driving Falstaff, Gadshill, Peter, and Bardolph, from their plunder at Gadshill.   | 14. Sir John Falstaff on a Visit to his friend Page at Windsor.  |
| 5. Falstaff giving his account of the affair at Gadshill.  | 15. Sir John Falstaff in the Buck Basket.  |
| 6. Falstaff's ragged regiment.   | 16. Sir John Falstaff thrown into the muddy ditch close by the Thames side.  |
| 7. Sir John Falstaff's grand manoeuvre at the Battle of Shrewsbury.  | 17. Sir John Falstaff and the Fairies at Herne's Oak.  |
| 8. Sir John Falstaff arrested at the suit of Mrs. Quickly.   | 18. Sir John Falstaff, disguised as Mother Pratt, engulged and driven out by Mr. Ford.                               |
| 9. Sir John Falstaff driving Pistol from his presence.   | 19. Sir John Falstaff discovering that Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page have been making a fool of him.                       |
| 10. Sir John Falstaff, by his extraordinary powers of persuasion, not only induces Mrs. Quickly to withdraw her action, but also to lend him more money. | 20. Sir John Falstaff on his death-bed.  |

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co., Paternoster-row.



Octavo, 2s.

**THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS OF ITALY.** From **THEODORE MOMMSEN'S** Roman History. Translated from the Second Edition by **GEORGE ROBERTSON**; with Preface by Dr. SCHMITZ, Rector of the High School, Edinburgh.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Second Edition, with Additions and Portrait, 10s. 6d.

**MAJOR HODSON'S TWELVE YEARS OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE** IN INDIA, including a Personal Narrative of the Siege of Delhi and Capture of the King. Edited by his Brother, **GEORGE H. HODSON, M.A.**, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Octavo, 7s.

**PALEY'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY:** with Annotations by **RICHARD WHATELY, D.D.**, Archbishop of Dublin.

Fourth Edition, enlarged, 10s. 6d.

**BACON'S ESSAYS:** with Annotations by the **ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.**

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Fourth Edition, 6s.

**JUSTIN MARTYR, AND OTHER POEMS.** By **RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH.**

By the same Author,

**POEMS FROM EASTERN SOURCES; GENOVEVA, AND OTHER POEMS.** Second Edition. 5s. 6d.

**ELEGIAC POEMS.** Second Edition. 2s. 6d.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, Foolscap Octavo, 6s.

**THE GOOD NEWS OF GOD.** Sermons by **CHARLES KINGSLEY**, Rector of Eversley.

By the same Author,

**SERMONS FOR THE TIMES.** Cheaper Edition. 3s. 6d.

**TWENTY-FIVE VILLAGE SERMONS.** Fifth Edition. 2s. 6d.

**ANDROMEDA AND OTHER POEMS.** Second Edition. 5s.

**HYPATIA.** Third Edition. 6s.

**YEAST.** Fourth Edition, with a New Preface. 5s.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, Fourth Edition, 4s.

**ENGLISH: PAST AND PRESENT.** By **R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D.**, Dean of Westminster.

By the same Author,

**ON THE STUDY OF WORDS.** Eighth Edition. 3s. 6d.

**PROVERBS AND THEIR LESSONS.** Fourth Edition. 3s.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

PROFESSOR BERNAYS' GERMAN WORKS.

This day, Tenth and Cheaper Edition, 3s. 6d.

**GERMAN GRAMMAR.** By **ADOLPHUS BERNAYS, Ph.D.**, Professor of German at King's College, London.

By the same Author,

WORD BOOK. 3s.

PHRASE BOOK. 3s.

CONVERSATION BOOK. 3s.

EXAMPLES. 3s.

EXERCISES. Cheaper Edition. 3s. 6d.

READER. 5s.

HISTORICAL ANTHOLOGY. 5s.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Now ready, in 8vo, price 7s. cloth,

**AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE CHALDEE LANGUAGE**, comprising a Grammar, and an Analysis of the Text of the Chaldean portion of the Book of Daniel. By the Rev. **GEORGE LONGFIELD, A.M.**, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

London: WHITTAKER and Co. Dublin: HODGES, SMITH, and Co.

In use at Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Cheltenham College, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', City of London School, Greenwich Hospital School, Edinburgh Academy, &c.

**DELILLE'S NEW GRADUATED COURSE.**

THE BEGINNER'S OWN FRENCH BOOK. 2s.  
EASY FRENCH POETRY FOR BEGINNERS. 2s.  
FRENCH GRAMMAR. 5s. 6d.  
RÉPERTOIRE DES PROSATEURS. 6s. 6d.  
MODELES DE POÉSIE. 6s.

WHITTAKER and Co. Ave Maria-lane.

NEW HISTORY OF MAHOMETANISM.

In 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

**ISHMAEL; A NATURAL HISTORY OF ISLAMISM, AND ITS RELATION TO CHRISTIANITY.** By the Rev. Dr. J. MUEHLEISEN ARNOLD, formerly Church Missionary in Asia and Africa, and late Chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, London.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place.

In 12mo, price 3s. 6d., the Fourth Edition of

**QUESTIONS ILLUSTRATING THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND;** with Proofs from Scripture and the Primitive Church. By the Rev. **EDWARD BICKERSTETH, M.A.**, Archdeacon of Buckingham, and Vicar of Aylesbury.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place.

Also, by the same Author,

**CATECHETICAL EXERCISES ON THE APOSTLES' CREED.** 3s.

Just published, price 7s. 6d.

**ON STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.** By **HENRY SMITH, F.R.C.S.**, Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary.

"With a single exception, it is the only comprehensive book on stricture in the English language."—*Medical Circular.*

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

New Edition, with Additions, 8vo, cloth, 8s.

**DISEASES OF THE RECTUM;** with Remarks on Habitual Constipation. By **T. J. ASHTON**, Surgeon to the Blenheim Dispensary, &c.

"The most comprehensive work on the subject."—*Lancet.*

"Mr. Ashton's work must be regarded as the most complete one we possess. . . . It well deserves the success it has met with."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

"We know of no work in the English language so complete and practical."—*Medical Circular.*

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington-street, W.

BY THE REV. J. G. WOOD, A.M., F.L.S.

Price 3s. 6d. each, cloth gilt, or with gilt edges, 4s. Illustrated by Harrison Weir, Coleman, or Sowerby.

**MY FEATHERED FRIENDS.**  
ANECDOTES OF ANIMAL LIFE. 1st and 2nd Series.  
COMMON COUNTRY OBJECTS. } Plates printed in Colours.  
COMMON SEA-SHORE OBJECTS. }

Also, price 6s., cloth gilt,

**WOOD'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY.** With 450 Designs by Harvey.

And, price One Shilling, the Twentieth Thousand of

**ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY,** with entirely New and Original Designs by Wolf, Harrison Weir, and Coleman, Part I.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon-street.

DISRAELI'S LITERARY WORKS, COMPLETE.

In 7 Vols. 4s. 6d. each, cloth extra.

Revised and Edited by his Son, the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M.P., with a Memoir, and Steel Portraits, &c.

**THE CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.** 3 Vols.

QUARRELS AND CALAMITIES OF AUTHORS. 1 Vol.

AMENITIES OF LITERATURE. 2 Vols.

LITERARY CHARACTER OF MEN OF GENIUS. 1 Vol.

Any volume sold separately.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon-street.

ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In Square 12mo, price 7s. 6d. each, cloth gilt,

Every Volume Illustrated with Twenty Coloured Plates,

**LOVELL REEVE'S POPULAR NATURAL HISTORIES.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. British Birds' Eggs. Laishley.       | 13. The Aquarium. G. B. Sowerby, F.L.S. |
| 2. British Crustacea. Adam White.       | 14. The Mollusca. Mary Roberts.         |
| 3. Greenhouse Botany. Catlow.           | 15. Garden Botany. A. Catlow.           |
| 4. Field Botany. A. Catlow.             | 16. Economic Botany. Archer.            |
| 5. Geography of Plants. Dr. Daubeny.    | 17. British Ferns. T. Moore.            |
| 6. British Mosses. R. M. Stark.         | 18. British Lichens. Lindsay.           |
| 7. Palms. Dr. R. Seeman, F.L.S.         | 19. Physical Geology. J. B. Jukes.      |
| 8. British Sea-Weeds. Dr. Landsborough. | 20. Zoophytes. Dr. Landsborough.        |
| 9. British Conchology. G. B. Sowerby.   | 21. British Entomology. M. E. Catlow.   |
| 10. British Ornithology. Gosse.         | 22. Birds. Adam White.                  |
| 11. Mammalia. Adam White.               | 23. Scripture Zoology. M. E. Catlow.    |
| 12. Mineralogy. H. Sowerby.             | 24. The Woodlands. Mary Roberts.        |

"A popular series of scientific treatises, which, from the simplicity of their style, and the artistic excellence and correctness of their numerous illustrations, has acquired a celebrity beyond that of any other series of modern cheap works."—*Standard.*

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon-street.

KNIGHT'S HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS.

In 4 Vols. cloth, gilt, 14s.; or bound in 2 Vols. 12s.

**HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS.** Selected and Edited by **CHARLES KNIGHT**; with Biographical and Critical Notices. This Edition, Illustrated with Sixteen Steel Portraits and Fifty-two Woodcuts, is also being issued in Fortnightly Sixpenny Parts.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

This day, 8vo, price 1s.

**SPEECH OF THE EARL OF DERBY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS,** on MONDAY, April 4th, 1859.

London: HATCHARD and Co., 187, Piccadilly.

FREE DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Just published, 8vo, price 6d.

**A PLEA FOR FREE DRINKING FOUNTAINS IN THE METROPOLIS.** By **E. T. WAKEFIELD**, Barrister-at-Law.

London: HATCHARD and Co., 187, Piccadilly.

This day is published, 8vo, price 4d.

**TWO QUESTIONS.**—1st, Why should not the Act for Preventing Cruelty to Animals, be extended to include those which are undomesticated? 2nd, Does Sporting necessarily entail Cruelty to Animals. By "EXPERIENCE."

London: HATCHARD and Co., 187, Piccadilly; and of any Bookseller.

BISHOP COURTENAY'S CHARGE.

Just published, 8vo, price 1s. 6d.

**A PRIMARY CHARGE, DELIVERED AT THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY OF JAMAICA,** holden in Spanish Town, April 16th, 1858. By **REGINALD COURTENAY, D.D.**, Bishop of Kingston.

Also, by the Same,

**THE FUTURE STATES, THEIR EVIDENCES AND NATURE:** considered on Principles Physical, Moral, and Scriptural, with the Design of showing the Value of Gospel Revelation. 8vo, cloth, 6s.

London: HATCHARD and Co., 187, Piccadilly.

DEDICATED TO ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ.

Price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

**THE TRIUMPHS OF STEAM;** or, Stories from the Lives of **WATT, ARKWRIGHT, and STEPHENSON.** By the Author of "Our Eastern Empire," &c.

"A most delicious volume of examples."—*Art Journal.*

GRIFFITH and FARRAN, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Second Edition, with Continuation to the Proclamation of Queen Victoria,

price 3s. 6d. plain, 4s. 6d. coloured.

**OUR EASTERN EMPIRE;** or, Stories from the History of British India. By the Author of "The Triumphs of Steam," &c.

"These stories are charming, and told with admirable clearness."—*Athenaeum.*  
"Will inspire children with an interest in the history of British India."—*Illustrated News.*

GRIFFITH and FARRAN, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

ILLUMINATED GIFT BOOK FOR THE SEASON.

**LIGHT FOR THE PATH OF LIFE FROM THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.** Every page Illuminated in Gold and Colours from Designs by Mr. S. Stanesby. Small 4to, price 10s. 6d. extra cloth; 14s. calf, gilt edges; 18s. best Turkey morocco antique.

"Illuminated in a style we have seldom seen surpassed. The Scriptures selected will be found in deed and in truth 'Light for the Path of Life.'"—*Literary Gazette.*

GRIFFITH and FARRAN, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Just published, Illustrated by Bennett, 5s. cloth,

**THE FAIRY TALES OF SCIENCE.** By **JOHN C. BROUGH.** "Science perhaps was never made more attractive and easy of entrance into the youthful and imaginative mind."—*Builder.*

"One of the most original as well as one of the most useful volumes of the season."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*  
"We wish our young friends no greater treat than that which will be afforded by its perusal."—*English Churchman.*

GRIFFITH and FARRAN, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

## HISTORICAL CLASS BOOKS FOR ADVANCED SCHOLARS.

\* \* These Volumes are bound uniformly in BLACK CLOTH, with RED EDGES, to distinguish them from other School Histories.

The following are Now Ready,

**THE STUDENT'S HUME: a History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Caesar.** Based on Hume's History, incorporating the Corrections of Recent Writers, and continued to the Present Time. Fourth Thousand. With Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d. Black cloth, red edges.

**THE STUDENT'S HUME.**—"The want which this work is intended supply has long been evident, and no more judicious effort could have been made for the purpose than to condense Hume's information without damaging his clearness or the matchless purity of his style."—*John Bull*.

**THE STUDENT'S HUME.**—"The work of condensation has been exceedingly well performed, and the continuation is written in an easy and comprehensive style. As an educational book, this volume ought at once to take a high position."—*Bell's Messenger*.

II.  
**THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF GREECE, from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest; with the History of Literature and Art.** By WM. SMITH, LL.D. Sixteenth Thousand. With Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d. Black cloth, red edges.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S GREECE.**—"We are too much concerned for the improvement of school-books to regret the publication of a new History of Greece. We have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the excellence of the plan on which Dr. Wm. Smith has proceeded, and the careful, scholarlike manner in which he has carried it out. The great distinctive feature, however, is the chapters on Literature and Art. This gives it a decided advantage over all previous works of the kind."—*Athenaeum*.

III.  
**THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ROME, from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire.** With the History of Literature and Art. By H. G. LIDDELL, D.D. Tenth Thousand. With Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d. Black cloth, red edges.

**DR. LIDDELL'S ROME.**—"A pre-eminently useful book. To the youthful student, to the man who cannot read many volumes, we should commend it as the one history which will convey the latest views and most extensive information. The style is simple, clear, and explanatory. . . . Our opinion is, that there is no other work at present existing which so ably supplies 'a History of Rome' suited to the wants of general readers of the present day."—*Blackwood*.

IV.  
**THE STUDENT'S GIBBON: a History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.** Abridged from Gibbon's History. Incorporating the Corrections and Researches of Recent Historians. Sixth Thousand. With Woodcuts. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d. Black cloth, red edges.

**THE STUDENT'S GIBBON.**—"A judicious abridgment of the great historian. The labours of later writers have been incorporated in the text, which is illustrated by excellent plates of medals, coins, temples, aqueducts, &c. At the end are genealogies of the imperial families, a list of the Roman emperors, and a full and accurate index. The work cannot fail to be a useful book of Reference."—*Literary Gazette*.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

## MESSRS. BLACKWOOD AND SONS' NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**ADAM BEDE.** By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Scenes of Clerical Life." 3 Vols., 31s. 6d.

**SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S LECTURES.** Edited by Rev. H. L. MANSIEU, B.D., and JOHN VEITCH, A.M. Vols. I. and II. on METAPHYSICS, 8vo, 24s.

**WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?** By PISISTRATUS CAXTON. Second Edition. 4 Vols. Post 8vo, 42s.

**KEITH JOHNSTON'S ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.** Part I. Price 10s. 6d. To be completed in Ten Parts.

**POEMS AND BALLADS OF GOETHE.** Translated by Professor AYTON and THEODORE MARTIN. Fcap., 6s.

**SERMONS.** By the Rev. JOHN CAIRD, A.M., Author of "Religion in Common Life." Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**INQUIRY INTO LORD MACAULAY'S CHARGES AGAINST WILLIAM PENN.** By JOHN PAGET, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Fcap., 4s. 6d.

**HISTORY OF FRANCE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES to MDCCCLXVIII.** By the Rev. JAMES WHITE. Post 8vo, 9s.

**THE EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES.** By the Rev. JAMES WHITE. Second Edition, with Index. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**PRAYERS FOR SOCIAL AND FAMILY WORSHIP.** By a Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Crown 8vo, 4s.

**MISS AGNES STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND.** Now Complete in 8 Vols., Post 8vo, 44s.

**PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE.** By G. H. LEWES, author of "Sea-side Studies," in Monthly Numbers, price Sixpence, to be complete in 2 Vols. Crown 8vo.

**PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.** A new Edition, edited by G. H. LEWES. 2 Vols. Crown 8vo, 11s. 6d. Publishing in Monthly Numbers, price Sixpence.

**SEA-SIDE STUDIES AT ILFRACOMBE, TENBY, THE SCILLY ISLES, and JERSEY.** By GEORGE HENRY LEWES. 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

**SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE.** By GEORGE ELIOT. 2 Vols. Post 8vo, 21s.

**THORNDALE, or the Conflict of Opinions.** By WILLIAM SMITH. Second Edition, Post 8vo, 10s. 6d.

45, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH; 37, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Fourth Edition, enlarged, price 1s. 2d. post free.

**VACATION THOUGHTS ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.** By CHARLES PHILLIPS, A.B., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

London: J. RIDGWAY, 169, Piccadilly.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

## HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF GEORGE IV.** From Original Family Documents. 2 Vols.

"There is much in these volumes which deserves the perusal of all who desire an intimate acquaintance with the history of the period. The comments of well-informed men like Lord Grenville and Mr. T. Grenville, disclosing as they do the motives of individuals, the secret movements of parties, and the causes of public events, are of high value to the student, and exceedingly interesting to the general reader."—*Daily News*.

**SIX YEARS IN RUSSIA.** By AN ENGLISH LADY. 2 Vols., with Illustrations, 21s.

"The extracts we have made will afford some idea of the variety contained in these volumes, and the interesting and amusing nature of their contents."—*Athenaeum*.

**HENRY III. KING OF FRANCE: HIS COURT AND TIMES.** By Miss FREER. 3 Vols., with Portraits, 31s. 6d.

**THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS.** By ELIOT WARDURTON. Fifteenth Edition, with Fourteen Illustrations. Forming the Third Volume of "HURST AND BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS," each comprised in a Single Volume, elegantly printed, bound, and illustrated, price 6s. Vol. I. contains SAM SLICK'S "NATURE AND HUMAN NATURE;" Vol. II. "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN;" Vol. IV. will contain "NATHALIE," by JULIA KAVANAGH.

**THE JEWS IN THE EAST.** By the Rev. P. BEATON, M.A. From the German. 2 Vols., 21s. (Just ready.)

**EPISODES OF FRENCH HISTORY DURING THE CONSULATE AND FIRST EMPIRE.** By Miss PARDOE. 2 Vols., 21s.

**LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE FOR 1859,** under the Especial Patronage of Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and corrected throughout by the Nobility. 28th Edition, 1 Vol., Royal 8vo, with the arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, with gilt edges, price 31s. 6d.

**RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LAST FOUR POPES.** By His Eminence CARDINAL WISEMAN. 1 Vol. 8vo, with Portraits, 21s. bound.

**A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.** By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." 10s. 6d. bound.

### THE NEW NOVELS.

**CREEDS.** By the Author of "The Morals of May Fair." "This is a novel of strong dramatic situation, powerful plot, alluring and continuous interest, admirably defined characters, and much excellent remark upon human motives and social positions."—*Literary Gazette*.

**A GOOD TIME COMING.** By the Author of "Mathew Paxton." 3 Vols.

**EVERY DAY.** By Mrs. FOSTER LANGTON. 3 Vols. "A novel which will charm many readers."—*Observer*.

**LIFE'S FORESHADOWINGS.** 3 Vols. "A tale which has numerous beauties, and is pervaded throughout by an intimate knowledge of the human heart."—*Dublin University Magazine*. "A really clever novel. It is extremely interesting, and in some passages the interest amounts almost to fascination."—*Press*.

**WOODLEIGH.** By the Author of "Wildflowers." "One and Twenty," &c. 3 Vols. (Just ready.)

### NEW WORK ON PAINTING.

Now ready, with Frontispiece and Vignette, price 6s.

**PAINTING POPULARLY EXPLAINED:** including Fresco, Oil, Tempera, Mosaic, Encaustic, Water-Colours, Miniature, Mosaic, and Painting on Pottery, Porcelain, Enamel, Glass, &c. With Historical Sketches of the Progress of the Art. By THOMAS J. GULLICK, Painter; and JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

\* \* See *Saturday Review*, April 2nd, 1859, pp. 409, 410.

KENT and Co. (late ROGUE), Fleet-street.

**NEW BOOKS FOR OLD AND YOUNG, BY JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.** With Engravings of the great Rosse Telescope and Davy's Model of his Safety-Lamp, price 3s. 6d.

**CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE, Past and Present.** Fifth Thousand.

"We should have a very poor opinion of the person who did not find this book very agreeable."—*Athenaeum*.

"The 'Curiosities of Science' contains as much information in 250 pages as could otherwise be gleaned from reading elaborate treatises on physical phenomena, acoustics, optics, astronomy, geology and paleontology, meteorology, nautical geography, magnetism, the electric telegraph, &c."—*Mining Journal*.

Also, with Frontispiece and Vignette, 3s. 6d. each.

**THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED.** Twenty-third Thousand.

**CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY; with New Lights.** Eighth Thousand.

**POPULAR ERRORS EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED.** Fourth Thousand.

\* \* The SECOND SERIES of THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN will be ready in May, 1859.

KENT and Co. (late ROGUE), Fleet-street.

**ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY—CHURCH ESTATES AND CHURCH EXTENSION.**—See the BUILDING NEWS OF FRIDAY, the 8th inst. Among the contents will be found:—Eccentric Notions—Harbours of Refuge—The Decorations of St. Paul's Cathedral and some Remarks on the Subjects for Art afforded by the Life of the Apostle—American Engineering—The Oxford New Museum—Roman Remains—Chevreul on Colour—New Floral Hall, Covent-garden—Building Progress in the Suburbs of London—St. Mary's Temporary Catholic Chapel, Kentish-town—The Main Drainage—New University Buildings, Sydney, with a splendid page Engraving of the Interior of the Great Hall, by Orlando Jewitt—Royal Institute of British Architects—The Architectural Exhibition: the Drawings in the Galleries, and the Lecture on the Italian Painted Architecture read by Mr. George E. Street—the Conversations of the Architectural Association in Conduit-street—The Lectures of the Past Season—Lecture on the Poetry of Art—The Sunderland Havelock Memorial—A New Trade—Letters to the Editor—No. 26, South Audley-street—Minute Criticism—The Patent Office—Westminster New Bridge—Prizes to Art-Workmen—Proceedings of the Metropolitan Board of Works—A complete and carefully-compiled List of Building Contracts open in the United Kingdom—Tenders sent in for Building Contracts—Competitions Open and Awarded—Building Materials for Sale—Obituary—The New Manchester Assize Courts Competition—Progress of the Nine Hours' Labour Movement—The Arbitration Case of Myers v. Sari and Others—Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts—Bankrupts—Building Progress in the Provinces, and all intelligence of interest to the Architect, Builder, or Engineer will be found in the BUILDING NEWS OF FRIDAY, the 8th inst. PRICE FOURPENCE, Stamped 5d. Office, 20, Old Bow-street, Strand, W.C. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen. A single copy forwarded on the receipt of Five Postage-stamps, addressed to the Publisher, as above.



**MR. BENTLEY'S  
LIST OF NEW WORKS  
TO BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY.**

**THE MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN.** By  
Mrs. ELLIS, Author of "The Women of England," &c. 8vo.

**SEVEN YEARS' TRAVEL IN CENTRAL  
AMERICA, NORTHERN MEXICO, AND THE FAR WEST  
OF THE UNITED STATES.** By JULIUS FROEBEL. 8vo, with  
numerous Illustrations.

**A TOUR IN DALMATIA, ALBANIA, and  
MONTENEGRO.** With a Historical Sketch of the Rise and Fall  
of the Republic of Ragusa. By W. F. WINGFIELD, M.A. of Oxford,  
M.D. of Pisan. Post 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**VILLAGE BELLES.** By the Author of  
"Mary Powell," "The Ladies of Bever Hollow." Crown 8vo, 5s.

**NEW AND POPULAR EDITION OF  
JAMES' NAVAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.** Vol. I.  
To be completed in Six Monthly Five Shilling Volumes, Revised,  
with New Preface, and a Portrait to each Volume.

**NOW READY.**

**THE BROAD ARROW:** Passages in the  
History of a Lifer. By OLIVE KEENE. 2 Vols. Post 8vo, 21s.  
With Six Illustrations by Hervieu. [Ready this day.]

**THE LAST OF THE CAVALIERS.**  
3 Vols. Post 8vo. [Ready this day.]

**SALA'S JOURNEY DUE NORTH; or,  
Street Life in St. Petersburg.** A New Edition in Crown 8vo,  
with an Illustration, price 5s.

**LIFE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX.** By  
the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. Volume I. Crown 8vo,  
price 10s. 6d., with Portrait of Fox in his Youth.

**MEMOIRS OF MY OWN TIME.** By  
M. GUIZOT. Vols. I. and II. in 8vo.

**PASSAGES FROM MY AUTOBIO-  
GRAPHY.** By SYDNEY, Lady MORGAN, with Portrait and Illustra-  
tion. 14s.

**MY LIFE DURING THE GREAT FRENCH  
REVOLUTION.** By GRACE DALRYMPLE ELLIOT. 8vo, with Three  
Portraits. 10s. 6d.

**THE THREE CLERKS.** By ANTHONY  
TROLLOPE, Author of "Barchester Towers," &c. New and Cheaper  
Edition in Crown 8vo, 5s.

**MY LITERARY LIFE.** With Selections  
from Favourite Poets and Prose Writers. By MARY RUSSELL  
MITFORD. Crown 8vo, price 6s., with Portrait of Miss Mitford.

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,  
PUBLISHER IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY.

**IMMEDIATELY.**

**MR. CHARLES READE'S NEW WORK.**

**LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG.**

Two Volumes, One Guinea.

TRUBNER AND CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.

This day, Demy 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

**THE BURIED TITAN.**  
A DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS.

By FRANKLIN LEIFCHILD.

DEDICATED TO COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT.

LONDON:

ROBERT HARDWICKE, 193, PICCADILLY;  
AND AT ALL THE LIBRARIES.

**MR. LEVER'S NEW WORK.**

In One thick 8vo Vol., price 23s.

**DAVENPORT DUNN.**  
A MAN OF OUR DAY.

By CHARLES LEVER.

With Forty-four Illustrations by H. K. BROWNE.  
[On April 11th.]

**GASLIGHT AND DAYLIGHT.**  
WITH SOME LONDON SCENES THEY SHINE UPON.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of "A Journey Due North," "Twice Round the Clock," &c.

In One Volume, Post Octavo. [On April 15th.]

**OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES.**  
AND THE MONEY WE MADE OUT OF IT.

Small Post Octavo. [On April 15th.]

CHAPMAN AND HALL, 193, PICCADILLY.

THE BOOK FOR THE SEASON.

2 Vols. Post 8vo.

TO CANDIDATES AND CONSTITUENTS.

**CHIEFS OF PARTIES.**  
WITH ORIGINAL ANECDOTES.

By D. OWEN MADDYN, Esq.

Author of "The Age of Pitt and Fox."

Contains detailed accounts of the Public Careers of most of the Political Celebrities  
of the Day. The vicissitudes of the Reform Question are closely indicated; and the  
History of Party for Thirty Years is laid bare.

Also, 2 Vols., with Fine Portraits, 21s.

**PERSONAL MEMOIRS OF CHARLES II.**

By CAPTAIN CLAYTON,

Author of "Ubique," &c. &c.

"More romantic than a romance."—*Herald*.  
"Very pleasing and very instructive."—*Observer*.

CHARLES J. SKEET, 10, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS.

Third Edition, Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

**WESTWARD HO!**

OR, THE VOYAGES AND ADVENTURES OF SIR AMYAS LEIGH.

By CHARLES KINGSLEY,  
RECTOR OF EVERSLEY.

By the same Author,

1. TWO YEARS AGO. Second Edition. 3 Vols.  
£1 11s. 6d.
2. GLAUCUS, OR WONDERS OF THE SHORE.  
Illustrated Edition. 6s. 8d.  
\* The Illustrations may be had separately, price 3s. 6d.
3. THE HEROES: GREEK FAIRY TALES. New  
Edition. Illustrated. 5s.
4. ALEXANDRIA AND HER SCHOOLS.  
Crown 8vo, 5s.
5. PHAETHON: LOOSE THOUGHTS FOR LOOSE  
THINKERS. Third Edition. 2s.

MACMILLAN AND CO., CAMBRIDGE;  
AND 23, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

## SMITH, ELDER, AND CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

1. **TRAITS OF SCHLEIERMACHER'S LIFE;** from his Correspondence. Translated from the German. [In the press.]

2. **MEMORIALS of the LATE PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.** Edited by Lady Shelley. 1 Vol. [In May.]

3. **LIFE AND LIBERTY IN AMERICA.** By Dr. CHARLES MACRAY. 2 Vols. Post 8vo, with Eight Tinted Illustrations. [In May.]

4. **THE TWO PATHS.** By Mr. RUSKIN, Author of "Modern Painters," &c. 1 Vol. Crown 8vo. [In May.]

5. **THE FOOL OF QUALITY.** By HENRY BROOKE. New and Revised Edition. With Biographical Preface by the Rev. C. KINGSEY, Rector of Eversley. 2 Vols. Post 8vo, with Portrait of the Author. [In May.]

6. **SPANISH SCENES.** By G. W. THORNBURY. With Illustrations. 2 Vols. Post 8vo. [In the press.]

7. **EXPOSITIONS OF ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES TO THE CORINTHIANS.** By the late Rev. FRED. W. ROBERTSON. 1 Vol. Post 8vo. [In May.]

8. **TRUST FOR TRUST.** By A. J. BARROWCLIFFE, Author of "Amberhill." In 3 Vols. [This month.]

9. **A NEW NOVEL.** By the Author of "Violet Bank and its inmates." In 3 Vols. [In May.]

10. **CONFIDENCES.** By the Author of "Rita." 1 Vol. [In May.]

11. **CHEAP SERIES OF STANDARD FICTION.**  
**ROMANTIC TALES.** By the Author of "John Halifax Gentleman." 1 Vol. Post 8vo. Uniform with "Jane Eyre." Price 2s. cloth. [Just ready.]

12. **THE FOOD GRAINS OF INDIA.** By Dr. J. FORBES WATSON. 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

## JUST PUBLISHED.

1. **THE OXFORD MUSEUM.** By Dr. ACKLAND and Mr. JOHN RUSKIN. Fcap. 8vo, with Illustrations, price 2s. 6d. cloth. [This day.]

2. **HONG KONG TO MANILLA.** By H. T. ELLIS, Esq., R.N. Post 8vo, with Fourteen Illustrations, price 12s. cloth. [This day.]

3. **LIFE IN TUSCANY.** By Miss MABEL SHARMAN CRAWFORD. Post 8vo, with Two Illustrations, price 10s. 6d. cloth. [This day.]

4. **NEW NOVEL.**  
**OLD AND YOUNG.** 1 Vol. [This day.]

5. **FIFTH VOLUME OF**  
**THE PARENTS' CABINET OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG PERSONS.** New Edition. Post 8vo, with full page illustration in Oil, and Woodcuts. Price 1s., ornamented boards. [This day.]

6. **CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA: an Historical Narrative.** By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, Author of "Life of Lord Metcalfe," &c. 1 Vol. 8vo, price 16s. cloth.

7. **NEW NOVEL.**  
**ELLEN RAYMOND; or, Ups and Downs.** By Mrs. VIDAL, Author of "Tales for the Bush." 3 Vols.

8. **NEW ZEALAND AND ITS COLONIZATION.** By WILLIAM SWAINSON, Esq., late Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Colony. With Map. 8vo, price 14s. cloth.

9. **DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.**  
**INDIAN SCENES AND CHARACTERS, SKETCHED FROM LIFE.** By Prince ALEXIS SOLTYKOFF. Sixteen Plates in Tinted Lithography, with Descriptions. Edited by EDWARD B. EASTWICK, Esq., F.R.S. Colomblor Folio, half-bound in morocco, Prints, £3 3s.; Proofs (only Fifty Copies printed), £4 4s.

10. **A LADY'S ESCAPE FROM GWALIOR, DURING THE MUTINIES OF 1857.** By Mrs. COPLAND. Post 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

11. **SOCIAL INNOVATORS AND THEIR SCHEMES.** By WILLIAM LUCAS SARGANT, Author of "The Science of Social Opulence," &c. Post 8vo, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

12. **PERSONAL ADVENTURES DURING THE INDIAN REBELLION, in ROHILCUND, FUTTEGHUR, and OUDE.** By W. EDWARDS, Esq., B.C.S. Fourth Edition. Post 8vo, price 6s. cloth.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

1. **SERMONS.** By the late Rev. FRED. W. ROBERTSON, A.M., Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton.

FIRST SERIES—Sixth Edition. Post 8vo, price 9s. cloth.

SECOND SERIES—Fifth Edition. Price 9s. cloth.

THIRD SERIES—Fourth Edition. Post 8vo, with Portrait, price 9s. cloth.

2. **LECTURES AND ADDRESSES ON LITERARY AND SOCIAL TOPICS.** By the late Rev. FRED. W. ROBERTSON, of Brighton. Post 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

3. **THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LUTFULLAH,** a Mohamedan Gentleman, with an Account of his Visit to England. Edited by E. B. EASTWICK, Esq. Third Edition. Small Post 8vo, price 5s. cloth.

4. **NARRATIVE OF THE MISSION FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE COURT OF AVA IN 1855.** With Notices of the Country, Government, and People. By Captain HENRY YULE, Bengal Engineers. Imperial 8vo, with Twenty-four Plates (Twelve coloured), Fifty Woodcuts, and Four Maps. Elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt edges, price £2 12s. 6d.

5. **LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF LORD METCALFE.** By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE. New and Cheap Edition, in 2 Vols., Small Post 8vo, with Portrait, price 12s. cloth.

6. **THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B.** By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE. 2 Vols. 8vo, with Portrait, price 36s. cloth.

7. **THE ELEMENTS OF DRAWING.** Second Edition. Crown 8vo, with Illustrations drawn by the Author, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

8. **GUNNERY IN 1858: a Treatise on Rifles, Cannon, and Sporting Arms.** By WILLIAM GREENER, Author of "The Gun." Demy 8vo, with Illustrations, price 14s. cloth.

9. **ESMOND.** By W. M. THACKERAY, Esq. A New Edition, being the Third, in 1 Vol., Crown 8vo, price 6s. cloth.

10. **THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE (CURRIER BELL).** Author of "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," "Villette," &c. By Mrs. GASKELL, Author of "North and South," &c. Fourth Edition, Revised. 1 Vol., with a Portrait of Miss Brontë and a View of Haworth Parsonage, price 7s. 6d.; morocco elegant, 14s.

## NEW CHEAP SERIES OF POPULAR WORKS.

1. In Small Post 8vo, with large Type, on good Paper, and neat cloth binding,  
**LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH HUMOURISTS OF THE 18TH CENTURY.** By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "Vanity Fair," "The Virginians," &c. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

2. **THE TOWN: ITS MEMORABLE CHARACTERS AND EVENTS.** By LEIGH HUNT. With 45 Engravings. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

3. **JANE EYRE.** By CURRIER BELL. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

4. **VILLETTE.** By CURRIER BELL. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

5. **SHIRLEY.** By CURRIER BELL. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

6. **WUTHERING HEIGHTS AND AGNES GREY.** By ELLIS and ACTON BELL. With Memoir by CURRIER BELL. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

7. **DEERBROOK.** By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

8. **BRITISH INDIA.** By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

9. **SCHOOL FOR FATHERS.** By TALBOT GWYNNE. Price 2s. cloth.

10. **A LOST LOVE.** By ASHFORD OWEN. Price 2s. cloth.

11. **PAUL FERROLL.** Fourth Edition. Price 2s. cloth.

12. **TALES OF THE COLONIES.** By CHARLES BOWCROFT. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

LONDON: SMITH, ELDER, AND CO., 65, CORNHILL.